

Get out winter to summer California Santa Fe

The Oxford County Citizen

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 25.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1915.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

Mr. H. H. Pratt, a prominent artist from Machias, was an overnight guest at the Inn.

From the number of applications being received at the Inn, it bids fair to be a busy winter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Pettie, also Mrs. J. E. Worcester and Miss Worcester from Portland were overnight guests at the Inn.

Mrs. Prescott Hall is a welcome visitor, coming from Brookline to join her husband who has been a guest here for the past few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Pushard Bishop, who have been guests at the Inn for a few days, are returning to Boston today via Pinkham Notch, et cetera.

Mr. Upson has not as yet fully decided upon a name for his theatre, and is thinking quite seriously of offering a prize to the one suggesting the most fitting name.

Mr. Prescott N. Hall, a prominent lawyer of Boston, has been invited by the Business Men's Club of Bethel, to give an address on Immigration, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27.

Travelling commercial men appreciate the comforts of the Inn, four having arrived last evening, and now that fall business has started up they will make their regular trips to Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Morrison of Berlin enjoyed their honeymoon at the Inn. They were very much amused by the generosity of their friends in sending them several samples of old shoes.

Mr. J. W. Donnell, motoring from Lunenburg, N. H., with a party of friends, were guests on Friday and Saturday and enjoyed the scenery of Bethel in comparison with that of the White Mountains.

Mrs. H. A. Knapp of Scranton, Pa., also Miss Olmsted and Miss Latimer from Brooklyn, N. Y., were guests at the hotel for several days, making this headquarters for auto trips through the White Mountains.

Mr. Marco Lavorgna, a contractor from Canton, Me., was given the contract for clearing the land on the west side of the Inn, preparatory to making the golf course, and his men have already commenced work.

Capt. and Mrs. A. W. von Lilanthal of New York arrived on Wednesday from Dixville Notch. The Captain was so well pleased with Bethel and its surroundings that he will return later to enjoy the winter sports.

Mrs. Charles M. Cabot and Miss S. S. Perkins of Boston, who arrived on Thursday, were so well pleased with Bethel and its environment, also its beautiful drives, that they remained for several days. They have now returned home.

Mr. H. C. Perkins, Cashier at the hotel, brought in a real curiosity for this season of the year, in the shape of a ripe strawberry and several strawberry blossoms. We also received from Mr. H. H. Anna's, gardener of the hotel, a spray of apple blossoms.

Mr. E. F. Scully of the office force at the Inn is away on a vacation, having left here by auto on Friday morning for Washington, expecting to be gone about two weeks. En route he will enjoy a short stay at Philadelphia, also Atlantic City, returning by rail, and will spend the balance of the time in Boston.

Mr. H. C. Perkins is arranging for a vacation in the woods and for the past week or ten days has been looking up camps, but up to the present time has not found one that is just satisfactory to him. He is in correspondence with one or two parties who own camps a little north of Bethel. There will be about five in the party.

Mr. John P. Holland, Jr., who has been a guest of the hotel for several weeks, has found it necessary to return to his home in Chicago. He will enter Williams College in the Spring, but in the meantime will probably return to Bethel to enjoy the winter sports. Mr. Holland is an expert golfer as well as an all round athlete.

GOULD'S ACADEMY

The class of 1916 made a new departure in having their Senior picnic in the fall. Last Saturday a party of fourteen, chaperoned by Miss Pratt, spent the day at camp "Outside Inn," Round Pond. Although there was a chill wind outside, a bright fire in the fireplace made it cheerful within, and there was not a dull moment all day long. Eight of the students rowed down to Bryant's Pond in the afternoon. In the evening the crowd took in part of the picture show and dance, returning to Bethel on the evening train. Conco, sandwiches and cookies were served them at Holden Hall by Miss Whitman and Miss Whitmore. All report the finest picnic ever.

The Y. W. C. A. meeting this week is to be led by Mrs. Mason. Her subject is the Work of the Y. W. C. A. in Home and Foreign Missions.

The Y. W. C. A. girls are trying to get a box of things to send to an orphan girl of 15 years, who is at the hospital with both legs cut off. Contributions will be gratefully received and may be sent to Nina Briggs, chairman of the committee in charge, or to any other member of the association.

Mildred Brown was a guest at Holden Hall, Thursday noon and visited classes during the morning.

Herbert Bean spent the weekly recess at home.

Robert Hastings got two partidges while at home, Saturday.

F. Benson Norton is staying at Mr. Wade Thurston's this fall.

Mr. Hanson and daughter, Katherine, went to Mechanic Falls, Friday morning.

Basket ball practice commenced Monday with a number of promising candidates. Harry Young is captain.

Prof. Gross gave his second lecture last Thursday evening at the Academy. "The Triumph of the Nation," was well illustrated and the lecture was especially interesting.

Veda Burhoe spent the week end at Holden Hall.

Hazel Kenniston spent Sunday at the home of Jennie Bean in Albany.

Thursday, Oct. 28, the Y. W. C. A., assisted by the Y. M. C. A., gives a Halloween party in the gymnasium. The girls' committee in charge consists of Miss Whitmore, chairman, Helen Abbott, Annie Cummings, Ruth Cole and Jennie Bean. For the boys' committee Mr. Bean is chairman, assisted by Harry Hamlin, Harold Chapman, Herbert Bean, Philip Lord.

The Y. W. C. A. meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 3, will be held at 7.30 in the evening. The leader will be Miss Ruth Pearce of Hebron Academy. All Gould's girls are invited to come and bring their friends.

When the new golf course is finished it will give a playing distance of over three thousand yards. We note that interest in the game of golf is increasing from the fact that the links are well patronized daily and the ladies are playing more frequently of late. Mr. J. Morrison, an old golfer, but not having played for two years, is reviving his game and making some would-be aspirants to the championship look to their laurels.

Col. and Mrs. Fred K. E. Boothby are guests at the Inn. Col. Boothby was formerly Mayor of Portland and a valued officer of the Maine Central Railroad for forty years. They enjoyed their forty-fourth anniversary here and were tendered a dinner on the evening of the 25th. The dining room was beautifully decorated with flowers, autumn leaves, fir balsam trees, etc., the above mentioned spray of apple blossoms being a very noticeable and attractive decoration. In fact, the small dining room was transformed into a veritable garden. The decorations were arranged by Mrs. Fleck, the housekeeper.

MEN'S CLUB TO HOLD OPEN MEETING.

The meeting of the Bethel Men's Club will be held at the New Theatre this Wednesday evening in order that the ladies as well as the men may hear the talk to be given by Mr. Prescott Hall on "Immigration."

A general invitation to the ladies is extended.

INEFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

By J. E. Jones.

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Chapter 10.

That the different methods which permeate every phase of the government service would bankrupt any private enterprise is proved by the government itself. The very printing presses that turn out the great volumes of material to substantiate this statement are themselves overworked instruments adding to the great waste—for the printing office is confessedly one of the conspicuous agencies of government extravagance.

It may be a minor incident, but the following paragraph in the Report of the Public Printer for 1914 shows how wastes accumulate:

"Lumber sent to this office in the shape of boxes and crates, and formerly sold at a nominal figure, is now asserted and reclaimed for use in making new shipping boxes, over 23,000 of which were made for shipment of postal cards alone. It is estimated the reclaiming of this lumber resulted in a saving of at least \$14,000 during the year."

The far-reaching wasteful methods in public matters are shown in the reports of every branch of the government. The Department of Agriculture, in speaking of the "inconsistencies between the food and drugs act, and the food and drug, also the dairy laws of the different states, as well as a lack of uniformity in state legislation," declares that the result has "greatly hindered the prevention of fraud, adulteration and misbranding of foods and drugs, and has made it difficult to induce manufacturers to improve their products."

In stating the needs of cooperation between federal government and the states, it is declared that "it is wasteful for the federal food and drug authorities and the state authorities to work at cross purposes, and the Department is making every endeavor to bring about effective cooperation." However, progress is on the forward march and through a conference arranged by the Agricultural Department steps have been taken to bring about a more effective cooperation. In one of the conferences it was pointed out that there was "necessity for establishing in the Agricultural Department an organization to be charged with the dissemination of information concerning the sanitary conditions of food production, violations of the law, new forms of sophistication, and new methods for their detection." The establishment of such an organization, it is expected, "will do much to prevent duplication of research and investigation and make food and drug control far more effective," says the report.

On the next page of the same document we find this sentence: "The effective administration of the food and drug act has been hindered to some extent by the fact that the food and drug laboratories and the food and drug inspectors were acting independently of each other in the same territory. With two sets of absolutely independent officials in the same territory, each reporting directly to Washington, there could be little coordination."

Regarding the tendency of the Agricultural Department to develop highly specialized groups because of the varied nature of the work, it is pointed out that there has grown up "a certain amount of jealousy and assumed conflict of interest and lost motion leading eventually to stagnation. In the Department it has become evident that existing divisional lines are beginning to militate against a desirable flexibility, and have in some cases allowed too little latitude in carrying out important projects."

Mixed responsibility in government often results in complications, as is shown by a statement of the Secretary of the Interior, who relates that a citizen of Alaska desiring to lease an island for fox farming carried on a correspondence with three different departments for several years in an effort to learn which had jurisdiction and authority to make the lease. In the end it was finally decided that none of them possessed the authority.

At the head of Pennsylvania Avenue stands the great Peace Monument, and when it was built a fountain was provided. For several years there was no water in the fountain, and some persistent individuals became careless to

(Continued on page 7.)

RALLY WEEK AT M. E. CHURCH

Church Re-dedicated and Many Interesting Meetings

The Bethel Methodist Church was formally re-dedicated last Sunday evening by the District Superintendent, Rev. D. B. Holt, following a very helpful sermon from the words of Paul to Timothy, "Godliness is profitable for all things, having promise of the life which now is, and of that which is to come." The emphasis was placed upon practical righteousness as essential to personal happiness and success and to social and political welfare.

The extensive repairs on the church, aggregating in cost nearly \$2,000.00, are now almost completed. In the auditorium the ceiling has been re-modelled and covered with steel of appropriate pattern and coloring, the side walls have been newly papered, and all wood work treated to a coat of varnish. A new hard wood floor replaces the carpet formerly used, trackless of rubber being laid in the aisles. The pews are stained to more nearly match the interior finish, and the pulpit furniture is newly upholstered.

Lifting the building four feet above the old level gives space for three rooms below in addition to the place reserved for the furnace and fuel. The largest room will be used by the Men's Bible Class regularly, and will be convenient for social occasions and as a dining room. The kitchen will also be a cozy place for a Sunday School class, nearly all the usual kitchen furniture being banished to the third room which will contain needed cupboards, tables, shelves, room, and sink.

Attendants will appreciate especially in the winter the fact that the entrance is on the ground floor and the stairway within.

The vestry has been renovated as to side walls and ceiling at the expense of the Loyal Workers Society, and a tiled remaining from the Echo Club, in which the late Mrs. Ada Durell was so greatly interested, was used to provide additional lights for the pulpit and choir.

It was hoped that all the building would be finished and furnished for this week, but the slow drying of the plaster in the basement story has prevented. However the many who have made favorable comment on the improved exterior of the church will have opportunity to judge of the added convenience of the interior when the work is fully completed.

The Rally Week program is going on according to the plan. Tuesday evening occurred the annual Roll Call of the church, and on Wednesday evening the Harvest Supper by the Ladies' Aid.

On Thursday evening the organized Adult Classes will have charge and Rev. J. A. Bean of Lewiston will be the speaker. On Friday evening, Rev. J. A. Betcher of Berlin will give one of his "Song Sermons." Mr. Betcher is a solo singer of exceptional voice and training, and this enables him to delight his hearers and at the same time make the truth doubly impressive. The young people of the church are in charge this night and invite all young people to meet with them.

All Bethel friends of other churches are invited to be special guests of the Methodist Church at 2.30 P. M., on Thursday. There will be a brief formal program and social hour. On Friday afternoon comes the reception to the Cradle Roll at the Vestry, and the program of the week concludes with the observance of Rally Day for the Sunday School next Sunday at 10.45 A. M.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE.

Sunset Rebekah Lodge will hold a sale of useful articles at I. O. O. F. Hall, Thursday afternoon, Nov. 3. A cabaret supper will be served beginning at 6.15.

Following this will be an entertainment consisting of piano, violin and vocal solos, readings and a two act comedy entitled, "The Mince Pringles Leap Year."

Ice cream and cake will be on sale at the close of the entertainment and a social hour will follow.

NOTICE.

Whoreas my wife, Gladys Hurlbut, has left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby warn all persons against harboring or assisting her on my account after this date, as I shall pay no bills for her contracting.

WILLIAM C. RUMBLETON, N. H. October 28, 1915.

GRANGE NEWS

CANTON GRANGE.

A "Literary Day" was held at Canton Grange, Saturday. The following program was given in the afternoon: Roll call answered by members with quotations from their favorite authors; Paper, "Five good books and why each is worth reading," by Mrs. A. H. Adams, who named "Pollyanna," "The Harvester," "The Winning of Barbara Worth," "The Prince of the House of David," and "Longfellow's Poems." Readings were given by Mrs. Emma Brown and Mrs. Jennie Blane; a piano solo by Miss Ora Woodward, and a talk on the topic, "To what extent should we read books for entertainment alone," by Mrs. Irene K. Tucker. The Grange voted to invite the Farmers' Institute to meet at Canton Grange Hall. The next meeting will be "Brothers Day," and the program arranged by the brothers.

MOUNTAIN VIEW GRANGE.

For some time we have not been able to have an interesting program until our meeting, Tuesday evening of this week. We took in two new members accompanied by the usual feast, after which remarks were made by the Master. Several members from Winthrop Grange, Sholburne, N. H., were present, and took a part in the work, making it very interesting. Remarks by the Master of Winthrop Grange were received with enthusiasm. The lecturer's program was cut down on account of the late hour. The following program was given out for the first meeting in November—History of Maine, her agriculture and her grangers. Lives of great men, J. G. Blaine, Hannibal Hamlin, Thomas Reed and others. A paper on Longfellow. A story of early times (local).

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

October 20th, 1915.

Dr. and Mrs. Gehring's friends, far and near, conspired to make the 27th anniversary of their marriage a happy remembrance.

The drawing room and hall were decorated with dozens of roses and splendid chrysanthemums, pinks, ivy and greens, which were the surprise of friends.

The historic "Loving Cup" was filled with Richmond roses. Mrs. Gehring's favorite flowers, and held a reception quite its own in the bow-window of the drawing-room. Letters, cards and messages came from those unable to give a personal greeting.

The large family-circle and a few neighborly friends gathered in the fragrant rooms, and a grand march from the Lounge through the sun-parlor, halls and drawing room ended in a Sicilian Circle. There was a musical game of memory tests; one of musical perceptions; some beautiful songs expressed by Mr. Upson, and brilliantly sung by Miss Sawford. There were some gay Folk Dances frolicked through, and after refreshments had been served Dr. Gehring showed a series of pictures taken while in Egypt, by special request of a number of his guests who had been sojourners in that land of mystery.

With the "Good nights" came the expressions of "Good wishes" which left Dr. and Mrs. Gehring in the mood which the following poem, which had recently been read to the family, expressed—

"So many people come and go, And there the pleasure ends, For just a few respond in kind, Those few we call Our Friends."

They are the Blessings of our lives, These Chosen few we know; Through Them our Hopes take nobler form And by Their Faith we Grow.

And often when the solitude Brings out our human needs We take our Friendship Bosom And count its Precious Beads.

One at a time They walk with us, And lend a friendly hand, These Ones apart from all the rest, The Few who Understand."

W. R. C. CAMP FIRE AT BETHEL.

Brown Relief Corps held their camp fire, Saturday, Oct. 23. It was attended by Post and Corps members from Oxford, Mechanic Falls, Hebron, Norway, South Paris, Locke's Mills and North Waterford.

Dinner was served to about one hundred in the dining room of I. O. O. F. Hall, after which the meeting in the hall above was called to order by the President, Miss Alice Willis. The fol-

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

C. C. BRYANT

AUTO AND TEAM LIVERY ROOMS TO LET MECHANIC ST., BETHEL, MAINE.

FOR SALE.

My house and stable on Mechanic street. Good place for summer home, nice shade trees and piazza. Near station. For particulars inquire of MARTHA E. BARTLETT, 4-1-14. Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price. All work carefully and promptly attended to. ALBERT BURKE, Tel.—29-7. Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I have purchased the Laundry Business of Mr. W. C. Garey, and took possession Monday, Oct. 4. I have engaged Mr. Garey to work for me and will carry on the business as usual.

Your patronage is solicited and all work will be given prompt and careful attention.

Clothing of all kinds cleaned and pressed. RALPH H. YOUNG, Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE.

My undertaking outfit consisting of 2 hearse, casket wagon, casket sleigh, 3 robes and also single sleigh. One hearse is modern built and a good one, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. A. PACKARD, 10-14-15. Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and surrounding towns that I am now ready to repair shoes and to do all other cobbler's work in the Tibbets shop across Main Street from the N. P. Brown hardware store.

I solicit your patronage, and shall be pleased to welcome all of Mr. Randall's former customers as well as many new ones.

I shall use the best quality of repairing materials, and shall keep on hand the best line of rubber heels, also all kinds of shoe polishes, cleaners, and shoe findings.

Come in and let me prove to you that my workmanship is excellent, my prices right and repairs promptly done. A. B. BUXTON.

LOST—A red and black mackinaw with letters in pocket, and gray rain coat on Oct. 21, between East Bethel and Paris via Bryant's Pond. Finder please notify ALBERT L. SWAN, Bethel, Maine.

WOOL MACKINAW

From \$5.00 Up

FUR COATS

From \$16.00 Up

HORSE BLANKETS, All Prices

RAIN COATS,

TRUNKS AND BAGS

FINE SHOE REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

ELMER H. YOUNG.

Following program was arranged by the Patriotic Instructor, Mrs. Martha Kendall—Singing, America; Prayer, Rev. Mr. Chapman; then the President gave a cordial welcome to the Veterans, Corps members, Sons of Veterans and friends, which was responded to by the Rev. Mr. Little plans duet, Misses Davis and Frost; reading by Miss Lane; duet, Misses Frost and Davis.

After the program was completed the Veterans were called upon and all related pleasing and interesting recollections of the war. The visiting Corps members expressed their gratitude for the day's entertainment. When the meeting closed it was called one of the best camp fires held by Brown Post and Corps.



# NEW GOODS

That Will Interest You in  
**QUALITY and PRICE**

## CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Made in a large number of styles in a good variety of materials, such as Galatea, Fancy Plaids and Checks, Flannel Serges and Corduroy.

Prices \$2.95, 79c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.69, \$1.98, \$2.98.

## LADIES' KIMONOS

The new Fall and Winter styles are here in a large range of beautiful colorings, braid and ribbon trimmed, some have border facing. Unusually good values for \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.98.

## FLANNEL ROBES

For women and children in white and fancy stripes. For women, we have robes with high or low neck, long or short sleeves, many are neatly trimmed with braid, hemstitching and tucks. Special values 50c, 79c, 89c, \$1.00.

## NEW PERCALES

A splendid assortment of new patterns, excellent quality in light, medium and dark colors in figures and stripes, come in and see them.

Percales 10c and 12 1-2c yard.

## HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

For particular people. The "Berkshire" brand, always reliable, the kind that pleases the wearer. We know of none better and many a customer has told us the same.

## DRESS GOODS

Storm Serges, special value, 44 inches wide 75c yard. It is strictly all wool, sponged and shrunk. Colors black, navy, wine, Copenhagen and green.

Norway, *Thomas Smiley* Maine

## LOOKE'S MILLS.

Will Swan was taken to the C. M. G. Hospital at Lewiston, Saturday, for an operation for appendicitis.

C. D. Tebbets and Chris Bryant are in Massachusetts and Connecticut on a business and pleasure trip.

Mrs. Nell Moody was a week end guest of her father at West Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Kilgore of Newry visited with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bartlett, Sunday.

Mrs. A. B. Stowell was in Lewiston, shopping, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dannie Bryant of Dryden's Pond were Sunday guests at Harold King's.

Mrs. C. H. Bartlett and Mrs. W. H. Crockett attended the W. H. C. camp fire at Bethel, Saturday.

Ernest Cole is in the C. M. G. Hospital, Lewiston, where he submitted to an operation for appendicitis.

## MASON.

Mrs. Bertha Cox of West Sumner spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Hazel Burnham.

Mrs. Hazel Burnham and daughter, Bertha, are visiting friends and relatives in Sumner.

E. A. Grover was in Bethel, Saturday, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. El Grover and son, Paul, called at Frank Emery's in Albany one day recently.

Mr. Arthur Hutchinson of Boston called on his mother, who is very ill, one day recently.

D. W. Cushing has a large crew working in the woods cutting timber on his western lot.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKenzie have been called to Norway by the illness of Mrs. McKenzie's sister, Mrs. Elsie Brown.

J. A. McKenzie and Harry Kessell have been working for L. P. Blanchard.

# BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Mrs. Wallace Clark was in Rumford one day last week.

The W. C. T. U. met with Mrs. Godwin, Tuesday, Oct. 19th.

Mr. Albert Farwell of Massachusetts is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Cook of South Paris is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mary Needham.

Mr. Clarence Fox is spending a few days on a hunting trip in Upton.

Mr. Clyde Lowe was a guest of his brother in Massachusetts last week.

Mrs. Mary Bill of Portland was a guest of Mrs. O. M. Mason last week.

Mr. Richardson of Brunswick is visiting his daughter, Mrs. T. C. Chapman.

Mrs. J. J. Merrill of South Paris was a guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Little, Tuesday.

Harry Pennock and wife from Albany took dinner, Saturday, with Mrs. Fred Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wakefield from No. Bethel took dinner with Mrs. Mary Allen, Sunday.

Miss Ethel Randall has returned from Massachusetts and resumed her duties at the Post Office.

Mrs. Samuel Wheeler and little daughter of West Paris visited her sister, Mrs. James Boyce, Monday.

Silas Maxin and daughter, Laura Holmes, of Paris were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Austin.

Rev. J. H. Little is attending the Oxford Association of Universalists which meets at Turner this week.

Mrs. Eva Ordway and daughter, Mrs. Richardson of South Paris were guests of Mrs. Mary Allen, Sunday.

Miss Kate Howe, who has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Iram Bean, is visiting her sister in Littlefield and other friends.

Mr. E. L. Arnd had the misfortune to slip last Wednesday and hurt his foot so that he was unable to work for a few days.

There is continuous service now at the depot. Another man has been added to the force and three eight hour shifts established.

Mr. C. G. Kimball went to Berlin, Thursday, and from there he went to Hallow Falls, Vt., where he will spend a few weeks with relatives.

Mr. William Stearns and two children, Warren and Annette, of Paris were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Kilborn a few days last week.

The Eastern Star Inspection will be held on the next regular meeting, Wednesday, Nov. 3. Mrs. Howe of Rumford will be the inspecting officer.

Mr. A. B. Chapman is soon to send for markers for soldiers graves and he wishes that any one knowing of a soldier's grave unmarked would notify him.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Marston of Andover, Mrs. Harmon French of Woodford and Mrs. Helen Eastman of Canton, Me., visited their cousin, Mrs. Lydia U. Barker, last Thursday.

The extension of the water system on Vernon street is nearly completed. The small pipe has been taken up and a larger one laid to the new hydrant near the house of Mr. Stillman Littlehale.

Mr. Edward King and family and Mrs. Emily J. Philbrook left Friday afternoon for Fellsmere, Florida, where Mr. King is to run a furniture, hardware and jewelry store. They have the best wishes of their many Bethel friends in their new home.

Among those who have recently joined the elementary dancing class for masters and misses which meets on Saturday at 5.30 P. M. at Orange Hall, are: Miss Florence Young, Miss Ernestine Philbrook, Miss Margaret Van Den Kerkhofen and Masters Guy Thurston, Myron Bryant and Clarence Philbrook.

The young people of the Universalist Society will give a Halloween Social at the Chapel, Saturday evening of this week. A grand good time is looked for.

"This is the night of Halloween, When all the witches may be seen. If you should wish to learn your fate, Then meet the goblins prompt at eight."

Mr. F. L. Edwards was in Lewiston one day last week.

Mr. I. L. Carver went to Boston on business, Tuesday.

Herman Robertson has finished working at Bethel Inn.

Mrs. Lithgow and family motored to Boston last week.

Mr. Frank Taylor was in Lewiston the first of the week.

Mr. Albert Burke was in Oxford a few days last week.

Mrs. Bates visited her sister, Mrs. Arthur Coburn, recently.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Little were at their cottage at South Freeport a part of last week.

Mrs. E. L. Bean of Hallow Falls, Vt., was a week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Iram Bean.

Miss Josephine Corey of Errol, N. H., was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kendall.

Mrs. William Kendall and son, Lewis, of Gorham, N. H., are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Kate Delaney went to Lewiston recently to visit her sister, Mrs. Lydon, who is in the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ray of No. Waterford were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Ramsell.

Miss Ruby Smith of Gorham, N. H., spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bennett from Wilton's Mills visited her niece, Mrs. Everett Smith, the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cummings of Portland are spending a few days with Mrs. Cummings' mother, Mrs. Wallace Clark.

Miss Carrie J. Hastings of Washington, D. C., is spending her vacation at the Hastings homestead on Sunday River.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Roberts, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hastings, returned to their home in Hanover, Saturday.

The carpenter and painters are rushing work in Young's Shoe Store to have it ready for the opening next Saturday, Oct. 30.

Mr. Harold Rollins was operated on at the C. M. G. Hospital, Saturday morning for appendicitis. At latest reports he was doing nicely.

Among those who attended the Chapter meeting at Norway last Wednesday evening were: Messrs. H. C. Rowe, E. L. Brown, E. P. Lyon, E. A. Tibbets, F. L. Edwards and E. S. Kilborn.

The Ladies' Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. P. D. Tuell instead of the regular day on account of the reception at the Methodist Church.

Miss Cecyl Bean, who has been spending a few weeks with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Iram Bean, returned to her home in Hallow Falls, Vt., Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Richardson, who have been spending several weeks at their cottage on George Pond, have sold their cottage to Mr. W. J. Upson and left Tuesday for Pinehurst, N. C., where Mr. Richardson has employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Skinner and daughter, Ruth, motored from Boston by the way of the Mohawk Trail and the Berkshires, arriving in Bethel, Wednesday. They were guests of Mrs. Skinner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hastings, returning Friday.

Thursday evening, Oct. 21, through the kindness of Mrs. Daniel Durell a most pleasant surprise party was given in honor of Miss Helen Frost's birthday. Fifteen guests were present and the evening sped on wings. Many games were played, after which refreshments were served, the crowning point of which was a beautiful birthday cake with sixteen pink candles brightly lighted. Each guest as they wished Miss Frost good things blew out a candle. In the cake were found numerous symbols which caused much merriment. Much laughter was caused by the happy expressions of Miss Frost upon opening her many and beautiful gifts after which "Good Night, Ladies" was sung with much fervor, and all voted the evening a most happy and enjoyable one.

Truth is that which serves us best in expressing our lives. A rattling log is truth to a bed of violets; while sand is truth to a cactus.

## TUDISCO PAPER

IN LINEN FINISH

25c per 1 pound box Envelopes 10c per bunch, 3 for 25c

Also in Note and Letter Size Tablets

## FLEXO FORM CORSETS

New High Bust Model. The Corset with the Woven Steel

## KABO CORSETS

Four New Models, \$1.00 to \$1.50

High, Medium and Low Bust

## EDWARD P. LYON

Cole Block,

Bethel, Maine

## Now is the Time

To make pullets lay by feeding them

## Park & Pollard's Growing Feed

A Full Line of Stock and Dairy Feeds

PEERLESS, STOTT'S FANCY

and DIAMOND FLOUR

J. B. HAM CO.,

Bethel, Maine.

## HANOVER.

Edison Hayford is painting the Bear River Grange store at Newry Corner. Eli Stearns and son, Roy, have gone to Canada to visit relatives.

The threshing machine was through town last week. There was quite a good yield of grain this year.

Miss Day spent the week end with Gladys Davis.

A. T. Powers has the piazza which he has recently added to his house all completed.

Wallace, the little seven year old son of C. F. Saunders, was taken to the hospital at Rumford, Thursday, where he was operated on for appendicitis which proved to be a very serious case as the appendix had burst and a large amount of pus had formed. He is comfortable at this writing and it is hoped he will speedily recover.

Georgia Abbott is visiting friends in Rumford.

George E. Smith has sold his auto and bought a new one.

Madame Dyer is gaining slowly.

## WEST BETHEL.

Rev. Harry F. Draper, formerly of West Bethel, is preaching at Fairfax, Oklahoma. After leaving West Bethel, he returned to Boston, where he was surprised by a large reception given to his honor. He received many gifts in appreciation of his former work at the Peoples Temple, M. E. Church, of Boston. Afterwards he visited New York City, spent a short vacation at Buffalo and Niagara Falls, visited relatives and friends in Chicago, also the Garrett Biblical Institute, and Northwest University of Evanston, Ill., and continued on his journey to Ponca City, Okla., and visited with his parents, sisters, brother-in-law, other relatives and friends. In the town of Fairfax, with a population of over a thousand people, Mr. Draper is the only minister, with a missionary's opportunity.

## EAST SUMNER.

Edison Tucker and family have returned home from Mechanic Falls, where he has been employed during the summer.

Friends and relatives have received cards announcing the marriage of Bernice L. Hall and Leroy A. Cios at Malden, Mass.

J. H. Robinson and Mrs. F. E. Foster were guests of Mrs. Collie Dunham at North Buckfield, recently.

Levi Bryant, the next to the oldest man in town, is in poor health. He was 86 last May and has been very well until lately.

Union Grange observed last Saturday as Harvest Day. There was a large attendance, but the display of fruit was not up to that of former years.

Tuesday afternoon and evening the annual grange fair was held with a large attendance. The financial results were satisfactory.

Mrs. Will Fogg and son and Mrs. J. B. Dunham were recent visitors at Joseph Cummings'.

Mrs. Luvilla Buck has been the guest of her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Buck.

Walter Staples and family have moved to Lewiston. Mr. Staples is in poor health.

Frank Ryerson of Buckfield has leased the Chaffin farm for three years and has taken possession.

Belle Gibbs has returned to Auburn after a two weeks' visit with relatives. Apples are not very plenty and what there are are of poor quality.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM  
Cures itching scalp, keeps the hair from falling out, restores gray hair to its natural color, prevents hair falling out, and makes the hair grow.

## GRAIN AND FEED

Lily White Flour

The kind the best cooks use.

GRASS SEED

WOODBURY & PURINGTON,

BETHEL,

MAINE.

## WE PRINT BUTTER PAPER

Regulation size with name and address of maker and net weight, in accordance with Federal Law, for

**\$2.50 per 1000 Sheets**

By Parcel Post 15 Cents additional

We Furnish the Paper.

**The Citizen Office**

# For Lunches

Automobile Parties or in The Home

We have on hand a considerable quantity of Genuine Vegetable Parchment, in sheets, size 7x9, which we offer for sale at 15 cents per pound.

There is no better paper made for wrapping food.

For wrapping sandwiches, pieces of bread and cake, stuffed eggs, or any of the dainty things you will put up for your auto trip or picnic, this is just the thing.

It is grease and water proof. The wetter it gets the stronger it is.

Keep a supply on hand. It is cheap and perfectly sanitary. Nothing better.

**The Citizen Office**

## THE HOME CIRC

Pleasant Reveries—A Color  
Dedicated to Tired Mothers  
as they Join the Home  
Circle at Evening Tide.

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY  
Beyond all wealth, humor, or  
health, is the attachment we  
noble souls; because to become  
with the good, generous and  
to become in a measure good, ge  
and true ourselves.—T. Arnold.

SKIM MILK AS FOOD.

Its Nutritive Elements Understood  
—Many Ways in Which it Ma  
Used in the Diet.

Skim milk is a very economical material, in the opinion of experts the Department of Agriculture atington, D. C., and might well be largely used as human food—spite of the fact that it is nine water. The argument for economy based on the price at which it is sold and upon the composition remaining tenth, or the nutritive tion.

Whole milk, as everyone knows indispensable food for the young even in the diet of the adult it is paratively economical. The only ent taken from it in skimming butter fat. There is left, therefore the skim milk not only all of the which amounts to about 4 1-2 p every 100, and all of the minor sinces, but also all of the protol last-named substance is important cause, besides serving as fuel f body, as fats, sugars, and starch. It also supplies nitrogenous tissue ing material. The proportion of in skim milk, as well as of the n constituents, which are also ve for body-building, is even greater in whole milk.

Since the nutritive part of skim consists very largely of protein, to be chased, as whole milk is, such food materials as eggs, meat, poultry, and cheese (though it is more delicate than those foods) than with such substances as which serve only as fuel. Two half quarts of skim milk contain as much protein and yield about same amount of energy as a pound of beef. When skim milk for 4 cents a quart, or about 2 a pound, and round of beef for 20 a pound, a dime, or any other s money spent for skim milk will p nearly twice as much nourishment will if spent for round steak.

Of beef, of course, is one of the priced meats, and when compared the more expensive cuts skim makes a still better showing from standpoint of economy. The con son with oysters is very significant, quart of oysters contains less than as much nourishment as a quart of milk, and yet it often costs s times as much. Both are useful, some foods, and in the oyster one, special flavor. A combination of two in oyster stew or creamed o is an economical way of using t

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Dedicated to Tired Mothers  
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## A THOUGHT FOR TODAY.

Beyond all wealth, honor, or even health, is the attachment we form to noble souls; because to become one with the good, generous and true is to become in a measure good, generous and true ourselves.—T. Arnold.

## SKIM MILK AS FOOD.

Its Nutritive Elements Underestimated  
—Many Ways in Which It May be  
Used in the Diet.

Skim milk is a very economical food material, in the opinion of experts in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and might well be more largely used as human food—this in spite of the fact that it is nine-tenths water. The argument for economy is based on the price at which it is usually sold and upon the composition of the remaining tenth, or the nutritive portion.

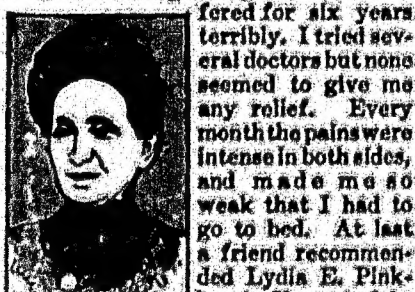
Whole milk, as everyone knows, is an indispensable food for the young, and even in the diet of the adult it is comparatively economical. The only nutrient taken from it in skimming is the butter fat. There is left, therefore, in the skim milk not only all of the sugar, which amounts to about 4 1/2 parts in every 100, and all of the mineral substances, but also all of the protein. The last-named substance is important because, besides serving as fuel for the body, as fats, sugars, and starches do, it also supplies nitrogenous tissue-building material. The proportion of protein in skim milk, as well as of the mineral constituents, which are also valuable for body-building, is even greater than in whole milk.

Since the nutritive part of skim milk consists very largely of protein, it is to be classed, as whole milk is, with such food materials as eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and cheese (though it is much more delicate than these foods) rather than with such substances as sugar, which serve only as fuel. Two and a half quarts of skim milk contain almost as much protein and yield about the same amount of energy as a pound of beef. When skim milk sells for 4 cents a quart, or about 2 cents a pound, and round of beef for 20 cents a pound, a dime, or any other sum of money spent for skim milk will provide nearly twice as much nourishment as it will if spent for round steak. Round of beef, of course, is one of the lower-priced meats, and when compared with the more expensive cuts of meat, skim milk makes a still better showing from the standpoint of economy. The comparison with oysters is very significant; a quart of oysters contains less than twice as much nourishment as a quart of skim milk, and yet it often costs several times as much. Both are useful, wholesome foods, and in the oyster one has a special flavor. A combination of the two in oyster stew or creamed oysters is an economical way of using the oyster.

## MRS. THOMSON TELLS WOMEN

How She Was Helped During  
Change of Life by Lydia E.  
Pinkham's Vegetable  
Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I am just 52 years of age and during Change of Life I suffered for six years terribly. I tried several doctors but none seemed to give me any relief. Every month the pains were intense in both sides, and made me so weak that I had to go to bed. At last a friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it at once and found much relief. After that I had no more pain at all and could do my housework and shopping the same as always. For years I have praised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me, and shall always recommend it as a woman's friend. You are at liberty to use my letter in any way."—Mrs. THOMSON, 619 W. Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Change of Life is one of the most critical periods of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to carry women so successfully through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

sters, since it makes a given quantity "go further."

Whole, unskimmed milk has, of course, a more pleasing taste to many people, and those who do not need to consider the additional cost will, no doubt, always prefer it. When used for cooking, however, the difference in taste between skimmed and unskimmed milk is not perceptible, and there are a great many uses to which skim milk can be put in the preparation of foods. In the making of cereal mushes, for instance, the use of skim milk in place of water adds greatly to the nutritive value, particularly by raising the amount of tissue-forming materials. In making milk soups, chowders, custards, and cakes, also, it can be profitably used. In chowders the lack of fat is made up by the use of salt pork.

## Corn Chowder.

1 can of corn or 1 pint of fresh corn, grated, 4 cups of potatoes, cut into small pieces, 2 ounces salt pork, 1 small onion, chopped, 4 cups of skim milk, 1 teaspoonful salt, 4 ounces crackers.

Cut the pork into small pieces and fry it with the onion until both are a delicate brown. Add the potatoes and corn; cover with water, and cook until the vegetables are soft. Add the milk and salt, and reheat. It is well to allow the crackers to soak in the milk while the potatoes and corn are being cooked. Some people cook the corn from which the corn has been removed, in water, and later use this water for cooking the potatoes and corn.

## Cakes Without Flour.

When cottage cheese is made from skim milk, cream or butter is very commonly added, to make it more palatable. For some purposes the cottage cheese curd from skim milk is better than that from the whole milk, as for example, in cakes made from the following recipe, which is unusual, since it contains no flour:

## Curd Cup Cakes.

1 cup dry curd, 4 eggs, 3-4 cup sugar, 1-8 teaspoonful salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs thoroughly; add the sugar and the curd (which must be very dry); and beat until the mixture is smooth. Combine this mixture by cutting and folding with the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven in which the heat is greater at the bottom. Use un buttered gem tins. This amount should make about 30 cakes.

In order to prepare the curd, take 2 1/2 or 3 quarts of sour skim milk; heat to the boiling point and strain; when no more liquid runs off, press the curd between cloths or spread it out in a thin layer on a cloth and dry it in a "wringing" oven. If the curd from the quantity of milk given amounts to more than a cupful, it is too wet.

If a very sweet cake is liked, as is the case in parts of South America, where these cheese cakes are well known, two cups of sugar may be used with two cups of the cottage cheese and four eggs.

In recommending skim milk as food, the fact should always be kept in mind that it has gone through one more process in the course of its preparation for family use than whole milk has—that of separation or skimming. This in the case of a food material so liable to become contaminated and to be the carrier of disease is a very important matter, and the consumer should take even more pains than in buying whole milk to know that it has been carefully handled, particularly if it is to be used raw.

The provisions of the Food and Drug Act and common honesty require that skim milk should be sold for what it is and never as whole milk. It should be plainly labeled as skim milk. To sell it as whole milk would be a violation of the Federal Food and Drug Act in cases where that law applies, but also a violation of the State law in any State where it might be sold.

## SOUTH WOODSTOCK.

The Bee Oct. 20 at the Union Church was a success. They got all of their work done early and sat down to tables loaded with goodies which the ladies of the neighborhood furnished; there were about 30 present.

Dr. and Mrs. Bert Lang are rejoicing over the birth of a girl. Mrs. Strout of South Paris is caring for Mrs. Lang and baby.

Mrs. Elsie Denning of West Paris is stopping with her niece, Mrs. Elmer B. Davis, for a while.

Daniel Bryant of Bryant's Pond was a recent guest of his daughter, Mrs. P. E. Davis.

A. M. Andrews, Harlan M. Andrews, George W. Davis and Elmer Davis went to Lewiston, Thursday, Oct. 21, by auto. P. E. Davis is the owner of a dog, Prince, that has caught and killed 21 woodchucks this season.

## GET RID OF THOSE POISONS IN YOUR SYSTEM!

You will find Dr. King's New Life Pills a most satisfactory laxative in releasing the poisons from your system. Accumulated waste and poisons cause manifold ailments unless released. Disinfect, spots before the eyes, blackness and a miserable feeling generally are indications that you need Dr. King's New Life Pills. Take a dose at night and you will experience grateful relief by morning. 25c. Adv.

## Child's Life Saved

A mother of six children writes: "My baby was very sick and a friend of mine suggested trying Dr. Truoc's Worm Elixir. Now I have six children and am never without Dr. Truoc's Elixir, the Family Laxative and Worm Expeller, in my house. Mrs. B. N. Gile, West Newbury, Mass."

Lots of other children's cases seem almost hopeless when the trouble is worms. Signs of worms are: Droned stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red points sticking out on tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever. At all dealers—25c, 50c and \$1.00. Advice free. Write Auburn, Maine. Dr. Truoc

## GILEAD.

Deferred.

A regular old-fashioned husking bee was held at the Lone Maple Farm of James P. V. Fagan, owner and proprietor. The corn was hauled by cart loads and placed in convenient piles, seats were in order before the arrival of the guests. Then the autos were set in file so as to light up the whole place. (There were thirteen in number.) There were 84 guests as busy as could be for about two hours, and when the corn was finished and measured there were 221 bushels of ears of A-1 corn, and 30 bushel of second or pig corn from two acres. The above was declared a fine yield this season. In the meantime in the dining room there was a feast being prepared. There were baked beans, baked in a bean hole, this being a feature of the supper. Then such pumpkin pies, doughnuts, ginger puffs, apples, and all kinds of pickles, brown bread and white bread and coffee, how we did enjoy it. It surely was the event of the season. There were two prizes given to the one husking the most corn. One was won by Harry Rayburn of Gorham, N. H., the other was taken by Mr. Percy Martin of Gilead. Among the out of town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Estabrook, Mr. and Mrs. C. McCarrall, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barton, Ex-Judge and Mrs. Ryan, Dr. and Mrs. Marks, T. F. Houlahan, Miss Studd, Mr. J. M. Keenan, Mr. F. Metzger, Mr. W. Metzger, Mr. P. Olson, Mr. Chas. Daley. Miss Helen Osbourne teacher of domestic science and Miss Marion Russell teacher of French at Berlin High school. All of these guests from Berlin, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rayburn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hamlin from Gorham, N. H. Mrs. Wolfe of Philadelphia and Mrs. Derring of Washington, D. C., who are spending the season at Berlin, N. H. Mr. E. F. Coffin and wife, Mr. and Mrs. S. Griffin, Mr. Chas. Whitman and Mr. A. D. Heath of this town, and many others whose names the correspondent did not get. All left wishing Mr. Fagan a bumper crop next year that he might give another husking bee.

## SUNDAY RIVER.

Elmer Bailey has taken a job of Mike Gill and is moving into his camp. The biggest auction of the season was held at the Locke Mountain House last week.

Mrs. George Spinnay of Grover Hill is visiting her children in this place. Newman Enman of Rumford was in this place on business, Monday. Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bailey spent Sunday with Mrs. Bailey's parents.

H. M. Kendall went to Hanover, Monday, to press hay.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cooke of Haverhill spent a few days in this place last week.

Ernest Godwin spent the week end with friends in this place.

J. J. Spinnay took an auto party to Gorham, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Reynolds are spending a few days at their home in this place.

Anson Kendall spent Saturday in Norway.

Joe Spinnay is helping H. M. Kendall on the hay press.

Mr. and Mrs. Tolman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williamson and Earl Williamson attended the dance at Newry, Friday night.

Mrs. J. A. Spinnay and baby, Marion, who have been visiting in Portland the past few weeks, are at home for a couple of days.

## MARSHALL DISTRICT.

Lester Swan of Greenwood spent the week end with his uncle, G. W. Briggs. Miss Mildred Hogg took another trip to Poland Springs, recently.

Mr. I. Crooker and friends of Rhode Island were in town on a hunting trip, Monday.

Miss Irene Briggs called on Mrs. Alfred Delight last Sunday. Reg Andrews and Herman Cummings are working in the woods for Eben Barker.

## CANTON

Mr. and Mrs. Theron Kelley of Canton, Mass., have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Westgate of Canton.

Mrs. Wm. F. Mitchell, Jr., is visiting her sister at Penobscot, Mass.

Frank B. Woodward has been in Boston the past week or two.

Mrs. Geo. W. Carson is in Readfield, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wright.

Mrs. Evelyn Dunn is visiting relatives at Livermore.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Ray have been visiting relatives and friends in New York and Boston.

Mrs. Mellen B. Packard, who has been visiting in Augusta, Portland and other places since last August, returned home, Saturday.

H. T. Tirrell and three sons are at work on the new schoolhouse at Livermore.

Mrs. Frank M. Oliver has been visiting in Lewiston.

Supt. of School, Payson Smith, arrived in town, Saturday.

Tru Hiseock of Middlebury, Conn., is a guest of his sister, Mrs. G. A. Ellis, and family.

A special meeting of John A. Hodge Relief Corps was held Friday, when the annual inspection took place. The inspecting officer was Mrs. Charlotte Dunthe of Gray. Proceeding the meeting a bountiful dinner was served to which quite a number of invited guests were present.

Mrs. S. A. Childs attended the school of instruction of the O. E. S., at Rumford last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Burgess of Lawrence, Mass., have been spending a short time at their bungalow by the lake.

Mrs. Abbie Proctor has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Rudolph Hathaway, of Auburn.

W. B. Gilbert and H. B. Gilbert attended the session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at Portland.

Elmer Hutchinson of Hebron has been a guest of his brother, Wallace E. Hutchinson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Hollis entertained a party of friends, Thursday evening at their pleasant home, when F. D. Childs of the Point was present with his new Victor phonograph. The dining room was used for dancing and refreshments were served by the hostess. The evening was much enjoyed by all present.

H. C. Ireland and wife have closed their house and gone to Phillips to spend the winter.

Mrs. Florence Swett attended the Rebekah Assembly at Portland as a delegate from Penobscot Rebekah Lodge.

Mrs. Arthur Packard and little daughter, Dorothy, will go to Augusta, Wednesday of this week to be guests of Mrs. Percy Hill and family.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank W. Morse and two children of Auburn have been visiting in town. Mr. Morse and family, who have been in California and Auburn the past summer, are planning to move back to Canton, and have purchased their old place on Lake street, which was sold to Mrs. F. C. Handy. They expect to locate here within the next two weeks.

Mrs. Ernest Glover of Portland is visiting her old home in Canton.

Leo Martin and family have moved to the James B. York house.

Friends in town of Miss Abbie Morse of East Dixfield will be sorry to learn of her serious illness.

Herbert Tucker has sold his valuable herd of Jerseys.

Asia F. Hayford, Alton Reynolds, Walter Barton and Arthur Tirrell have been on a hunting trip up to Rangeley.

Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson has returned home, considerably improved in health.

John Briggs, Eva Briggs, Mrs. F. B. Woodward and Agnes Hendl attended the meeting of Mt. Zion Chapter at Rumford, Oct. 19th.

A pleasant session of the Universalist Circle was held Thursday with Mrs. Elsie Burke. The next meeting will be at the church vestry when it is planned to clean the church and tack puffs.

Among those who attended the harvest festival at Lewiston were: Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Richardson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Foye, M. J. Howes, E. E. Whittemore, J. A. Poullis, Mrs. Marion Smith, John Briggs and daughter and Miss Agnes Heald.

A. F. Russell, Jr., and Geo. Glover have been up country on a hunting trip.

Mrs. Addie Scribner of Rumford has been a guest of her brother, George W. Brown, and family of Harford.

Mrs. Sarah A. Gammon of Portland is a guest of relatives in town.

The next meeting of the Lucky Friday Club will be held Nov. 5 with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Foster and family.

Mrs. Helen A. Eastman has returned home from Andover.

Mrs. David Freeman and son, Don Freeman, attended the funeral of the former's father, Caleb Ross, of Green. Mr. Ross was 80 years of age. Of his ten living children all were able to be present at the services.

A marriage of interest to Canton people was that of Miss H. Louise Ellis of Portland, formerly of Canton, and Geo. H. Morrill, also of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Morrill will reside at 42 Grafton street, East Deering.

## BLUE STORES

## Your Confidence

is the one big asset for which we strive. We want you to feel that what you buy here is bought on faith—that you pay for it merely as a deposit until worth is proved—otherwise the money awaits your demand.

Cheerful service and a desire to be helpful have won us many friends and we want to retain that friendship by deserving it.

We announce our readiness to supply our trade, at pleasing prices, with best Wearables for Men, Boys and Children the country produces. We solicit your favors.

## F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY 2 Stores SOUTH PARIS

## Every Intelligent Person Should Learn How to Write!

More than a million people are employed in the publishing business in the United States, and all of them "had to begin." They are dropping out every day, and some one must take their place. There must be writers for

## THE NEWSPAPERS

## MAGAZINES

## MOVING PICTURES

They pay more for the same class of service than most of the professions. With a table, a chair, paper and a typewriter you can begin now, and you do not need to give up your present occupation or employment. Even if you do not wish to take up journalism as a profession, there is no better mental training than learning to write.

The man or woman who writes is automatically thrown in touch with the big people who are shaping the destiny of the state and the nation, and with the big things that are taking place in the new development of the country.

The fundamentals are carefully and simply arranged in our Correspondence Course of Instruction. A Washington correspondent who has written for every class of publications during the past twenty-five years has arranged the work, and is in charge of the course. Money back if you are not satisfied.

## U. S. PRESS ASSOCIATION

BOND BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

George Chandler Gammon, an esteemed citizen of Canton, passed away, Wednesday morning, after a long illness of consumption. Mr. Gammon was born in Canton, a son of Thomas Chandler Gammon and Elizabeth Bisbee Gammon. He married Miss Betsey Leonard of Canton and one daughter was born to them, Addie L. Gammon, who passed away about ten years ago. Mrs. Gammon died a year ago this month. Mr. and Mrs. Gammon lived the greater part of their married life in Canton. They also resided in Boston, Auburn and Mechanic Falls. A few years ago, owing to failing health they moved back to Canton. When quite a young man Mr. Gammon joined the Free Baptist Church in Canton. He was 60 years of age. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Florilla McClellan, of Hebron, N. Y., and one brother, Alfred Gammon, of Auburn. The funeral was held Friday at one o'clock at the home, Rev. E. W. Swift officiating. The floral tributes were very beautiful. The body was taken to Auburn for interment.

The Adventist Mission Circle held a session on Thursday afternoon. H. O. Blake and others are at work on a bank wall at Pine Grove cottage, owned by Dr. H. R. Harris.

Alvin Marr is building a fine two story house near the site of his present one. W. S. and Perley French are assisting with the work.

The Mechanic Falls Electric Light Co., are installing lights in the residence of Herbert Flood.

George Davis is painting the mill of the Robinson Manufacturing Co. Walter Bean has returned from the mountains.

Mrs. Francesa Roys is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Murdoch, at Norway.

Mrs. S. E. Hawkes has returned from South Paris, where she has been visiting relatives.

Rev. H. L. Faulkingham spent the week end in Boston.

## GROVER HILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Gilman with their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Palmer, of Lovell Center, motored to Bethel, Oct. 17, and visited with their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Fredland Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Tyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde L. Whitman are rejoicing over the arrival of a son in their home, Tuesday, Oct. 19th.

True Browne is sawing and piling his pulp lumber.

Alfred J. Peaslee called on friends in the place, Sunday.

W. H. Hutchinson has been assisting Mr. Adams of the Steam Mill the past week.

Mr. M. F. Tyler worked for Harry Lyon, getting out telephone poles one day last week. Mr. Lyon is planning to have a telephone installed in his residence very soon.

Mr. Evander B. Whitman was the week end guest of friends in Norway.

Mr. Fredland Bennett is seen driving to town with cream for Bethel Inn about 7 o'clock every morning. We think he is remarkably smart for a person of his years.

Oh, do not pray for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers. Pray for powers equal to your tasks. Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle. From it you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of life which has come to you by the grace of God.—Phillips Brooks.

## Coughs

Kill If You Let Them.

Indeed Kill Your Cough with DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY. It beats irritated Throat and Lungs. Thousands in last 40 years benefited by

## Dr. King's

New Discovery

Money Back If It Fails  
All Drugists 50c, and \$1.00



## THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

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Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1908 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1915.

## HOW PAYSON SMITH OPPOSES MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

Hon. Payson Smith, State superintendent of schools, will probably clash with the supporters of the Maine League for Compulsory Military Training in the schools. At the Auburn Grange meeting of Saturday, Superintendent Smith put forth his opinion in this regard, speaking on the subject, "The Importance of Ideals in Education."

He said that he did not believe it wise for every person to get an education regardless of the motive. "The ideals we hold before this generation will most assuredly show out in the next. Just look across the water to see an example of this. Had all the influences of this terrible war are, the worst is the subject-terror it has struck into the hearts of men all over the world, each man afraid of his neighbor. Even in our own country people are saying we must prepare for war."

"To much emphasis should not be placed on the cultural side of education." To illustrate he told of meeting the most unhappy person he had ever seen in a certain rural community. She was a college graduate and there was no one congenial to her in the little community where her home was. She liked the philosophy of Browning and was passionately fond of translating the Greek tragedies and there was no one with whom she could sit down for an afternoon and do that. "She couldn't see the plain State of Maine tragedies right there. Her education was unfortunate because to her education meant culture spelled with a capital C. She could not see it was all of small account if it did not fit her for service in any community."

In looking over the State report Mr. Smith stated that he found 80 per cent of the high school teachers getting pupils ready for college and he wondered if the percentage was properly balanced.

Mr. Smith also spoke of the tendency to let the show element enter into the ideals of education, particularly referring to the display at graduation which he condemned in the strongest terms. This lavish expenditure for gifts and feasts he spoke of as vicious in the wrong ideals it puts on education. "This institution must be free from such things if it is to be the influence it should be in the development of American citizenship."

"I believe that one of the worst ideals that can be placed on our institutions is the militaristic ideal," he continued. "I want to say that I am opposed to it. I believe that it is destructive of the best things for which our school system stands."

"One of the most fundamental of these objections to compulsory military drill with an aim of creating a reserve for the national defense is that it constitutes essentially a preliminary preparation of one class of citizens to the exclusion of all other classes. We should be creating two distinct classes, those who go through the higher institutions with their military training and those who do not go to these institutions and who do not have the training that would be setting up a wrong ideal of education."

"If our government should find that the people endorse and approve a military preparation of all citizens and that this training should be given to all males within certain ages, then the same requirement would rest upon all, whether in school, shop, mill, office or factory."

"I hope our public officials will go slowly before we turn over our schools to the militaristic system. It seems to me that we can stand squarely with President Wilson in his happy phrase of declaration of an 'adequate preparation for defense, that and for war.'"

"In the second place I do not believe it is right. A person will have to take his education with military training or go without. A man may not want his children to have this."

"In the third place the matter has not yet been presented to the people for their approval. It is being prepared in the characteristic military fashion. We can have democracy or militarism but we cannot have both. This is not being presented to the people but the subjects are being made to have it. These friends should wait until the people have a chance to express themselves before inaugurating this system of compulsory training."

—Hawthorne Journal.

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it swells and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give you \$10.00 for any case of Deafness cured by Catarrh, if you cannot be cured by local applications, send for our Little Catarrh Cure, Dr. J. C. Sawyer, & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, etc. (Take Little's Family Pills for constipation.)

## SILVER FOX FARMING.

Many Conditions to Consider in Establishing a Fox Farm—Animals Require Special Care.

Those thinking of engaging in fox farming as a source of profit should consider carefully the cautions and the data as to the expense of equipping a farm, and would do well to weigh carefully the conservative statements as to the profits from this industry, which are included in department Bulletin 301, "The Domestication of the Silver Fox."

The bulletin points out that the prices of furs and of breeding animals have fallen considerably since July, 1914, and states that the prices formerly paid for live silver foxes were based not on the fur value of the animals, but on their possibilities as breeding animals in an industry in which there was great speculative excitement. On this general point the author says: "The business of fox breeding will be on a much more stable basis than at present when the value of breeding animals bears an approximate relation to the value of their pelts in the open market. The profits in silver fox farming prior to 1910 were realized mainly from the sale of pelts; since then they have been derived almost entirely from the sale of live foxes for breeding purposes. There has been a recent sharp decline in the prices of breeding stock."

The choice of location of a fox farm is of prime importance. The best furs come from cool, moderately humid regions. If a locality furnishes native furs of high grade, that locality is favorable to the domestication of fur bearers. The climate of the Middle and Southern States is not well suited to this industry, as shown by the medium or low prices commanded by furs from these areas. The ratio of expense to income must be considered with care. One can not pay the exorbitant prices animals for breeding purposes some times bring and expect to raise fur at a profit. Neither can one expect to raise furs of a fine quality from inferior stock. But given a normal market for breeding stock and pelts, a favorable location, a love for animals, and an ordinary degree of prudence, one may engage in black or silver fox farming with a good prospect of satisfactory returns, provided, of course, a high price for pelts is sustained. Values of furs and pelts were very high a few years ago, when the industry was being launched, but are now on a much lower basis. Those who contemplate going actively into the business or investing their money in corporations or companies organized for fox farming should investigate thoroughly all phases of the business.

The records show that 133 silver fox skins of all grades offered in 1914 at a London auction sale realized an average value of only \$118 each.

The silver fox is simply a color phase of the common red fox. The name "silver fox," as commonly used by furriers, includes the dark phases of the ordinary red fox, variously called silver, silver gray, silver black, or black, and is not to be confused with the gray or tree fox, the fur of which is of comparatively little value. The red, the typical cross fox, the silver and the black fox all interbreed, and when one occurs occasional examples of the others may be expected. This fact can be used, as the bulletin points out, to develop silver by cross mating, and selective breeding is important to produce silver progeny. Breeding to produce less serious animals, as well as to produce fine pelts, must be considered.

The most valuable skins are those in which the entire pelage is dark at the base and overlaid with grayish white. The black skins recently have fallen below silver because fatter and they can be dyed and skinned black. Silver foxes can be raised wherever the red foxes live in the wild state, but will produce superior fur only in regions where the fox naturally produces a superior fur. Records of the Biological Survey show that such localities occur only north of the southern boundary of the Canadian Zone. This boundary, as shown by a map in the bulletin, crosses the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota, and extends southward along the mountains in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and all the States of the Rocky Mountain region and westward. South of the forested regions of the northern tier of States and western Canada, however, the Canadian Zone, although sufficient to yield, in too dry and sunny for the production of that class fur. In the Transition Zone, at regions less cold,

foxes having a fair quality of fur may be raised, but the best are obtained only in more northern latitudes.

To raise silver foxes calls for a pair of foxes which will cost from \$150 to \$250 each for the common silvers, up to several thousand dollars each for the best silvers. The yards in which they are kept must have high and strong wire net or board fences with an overhang at the top to prevent the foxes from crawling over. These fences either have to be sunk in the ground or the fence wire has to be extended as a mat on the ground to prevent the animals from digging under. The cost of yards runs from \$100 to \$150 each, which includes the making of the special dens needed for the animals. The equipment is described in detail in the bulletin. The chief requirements for a fox farm are well-drained, wooded land in a secluded section where the foxes, which are inclined to be nervous, will not be subject to outside disturbances. The fox ranch must have good drainage and must be partially shaded by a young growth of deciduous trees. Each pair of foxes should have a runway of about 2,500 square feet, and provision should be made for separating them. One reason for properly equipping the yards and locating them away from outside interference is the fact that the vixen is very nervous about her cubs and frequently mishandles and kills them in an attempt to hide them from imaginary dangers. Attendance is an important feature, because foxes do not tame readily and rarely become friendly. Constant change of persons in charge, like the presence of absolute strangers, has a detrimental effect on them.

Foxes require some special attention, certain skill in handling, and great care in feeding. They thrive on a varied diet, including meat, fish, milk, bread, and table scraps, but they are easily injured, especially when young, by improper food. It costs from \$5 to \$15 a year to feed foxes, depending on whether there are cows and whether grain and vegetables are raised on the farm. The fixed annual charge against a pair of foxes will vary with the locality and value of equipment, etc. On some ranches it has been estimated about as follows:

Interest on cost of yards,	\$10
Depreciation of yards,	\$10
Food,	\$50
Attendance,	\$100
Total,	\$180

To this must be added a reasonable charge for interest on the original cost of the foxes.

The young are born in April or May, the average litter containing four cubs, but, as only about half of the captive females produce young in any given year, the annual increase on fox farms has not averaged above 100 per cent.

## BOYS' SWEET CORN CLUBS.

How to Organize. Kinds of Clubs. Four kinds of Sweet Corn Clubs will be organized namely: Local Club, General Club, County Association of Agricultural Clubs, State Club.

Local Clubs. At least six boys or girls are required in order to organize a local club. Organization of Clubs.

Whenever an interest in club work is manifested in a community, school district or town, a meeting of the boys and girls and their parents should be held, at some convenient place and the work outlined and discussed. Enrollment cards will be furnished upon application to the Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

Membership. Any boy or girl from the ages of ten to eighteen years inclusive is eligible to membership. Any boy or girl over eighteen years of age may be accepted by a two-thirds vote of the club, as an associate member and will be entitled to all the privileges of the club, except the right to enter contests.

Local Leader. In order that the Club be conducted successfully an adult person must be secured to assume the leadership. School teachers, school superintendents and other public spirited citizens should be selected. The best development of the club depends to a large extent upon the interest and ability of the person in charge.

The local leader should have personal supervision of all club activities and a knowledge of:

Requirements for organization, Growing Sweet Corn, Accounting system used, Sources of information on agricultural subjects, such as bulletins and text books, Sources of supplies, Cooperative agencies such as Grange, county agents, fair associations and business organizations.

It should also be the duty of a local leader to secure prizes for the local contests.

Appointment of Local Leaders. Local leaders are selected by the club. As soon as the local club is organized the local leader should forward the names, addresses and ages of the members and officers in the State Leader of Boys' Agricultural Clubs at Orono.

## Rules.

Boys' Sweet Corn Clubs. Each member must plant one-fourth acre of sweet corn according to instructions issued by the State Leader.

The sweet corn seed will be furnished by the Maine Cannery Association, on the ear, at regular prices. The seed must be tested according to directions furnished by the College of Agriculture. An accurate record of expenditures and receipts must be kept on blanks furnished by the Extension Service. Each member must make an exhibit of ten ears of sweet corn and submit it to the Local Contest, an essay of at least five hundred words, entitled, "How I Made and Marketed My Crop."

Local Contest. Each club shall hold a local contest annually before December 1. At this contest records and essays must be presented and an exhibit of ten ears of sweet corn must be made.

Basis of Award. Awards will be made on the following basis:

Boys' Sweet Corn Clubs—Score Card.	
Profit,	30 points
Yield,	30 points
Essay,	20 points
Exhibit,	20 points
Total,	100 points

Meetings. Monthly meetings of the club should be held if possible. Topics pertaining to the work should be assigned to the members for discussion. Sample copies will be furnished upon request.

At the first meeting the officers are elected and a constitution adopted. Sample copies will be furnished upon request.

GENERAL CLUBS. Membership. Boys and girls in any county not living in a district where a local club is organized are eligible for membership in the general club.

The rules governing this club are identical with those governing the local club. Enrollment cards will be furnished upon application to the State Leader. The instruction for carrying on the work will then be sent to each member.

Contest. The contest for the general club will be held in connection with the county contest (see below). Winners from the general club will then compete with winners from the local clubs in the county contest.

COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL CLUBS. Membership. All boys and girls in a county enrolled as members of local or general clubs are eligible to membership in this association.

Meetings. The meeting of the County Association of Agricultural Clubs will be held each year before December 1st, and under the direction of the State or County Leaders.

Contests. An annual county contest shall be held at a central place in the county previous to December 1. The rules governing the local contests shall apply here. Prizes will be awarded on the same basis as at the local contests and winners from general clubs shall be entitled to compete for prizes at the county contest.

STATE CLUB. Membership. All boys and girls in the state enrolled as members of the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural and Canning Clubs are eligible for membership in the state club. This includes members of local or general clubs and boys and girls in a county where there are not enough members to form a county club.

Meetings. An annual meeting will be held at Orono in December.

Contest. A contest will be held at the time of the annual meeting. A preliminary contest for boys and girls who have not competed at a county contest will also be held at this time.

Winners from this preliminary contest and winners in county contests will be eligible to compete at the State Contest.

Rules governing the State Contest and for awarding prizes will be identical with those of the local and county contests. In order to be eligible to compete for a state prize club members must submit records and essays at least two weeks before the State Contest. Exhibits of potatoes, sweet corn and canned goods must be received at least five days before the contest is held. Information in regard to poultry exhibit will be furnished by the local or state leaders.

Summary of Rules. 1. Any boy or girl from the ages of ten to eighteen years (inclusive) may become a member of the Agricultural Clubs.

Records of expenditures and receipts must be kept on blanks furnished by the Agricultural Extension Service, Orono, Maine.

Records must be certified by two disinterested persons.

All members must be enrolled on or before May 1st.

## CARE OF SMALL PIGS

Attention to Details Necessary to Develop Large, Healthy Litter—Feeding Ration.

The sow, in order to produce a large, healthy litter, should be in the best possible breeding condition. After she has been bred, careful feeding and management are necessary to develop successfully the litter she is to produce. It is well to keep a record of the date on which the sow was bred, in order to know approximately when the youngsters are about to arrive. The gestation period of pigs is 112 to 115 days. It is good policy to be at hand in case the sow needs help, but she need not be helped if she is getting along well.

What to Do When the Pigs Arrive. When the pigs are born during warm weather they are less liable to become chilled and will generally find their way to the teats unaided. In extremely cold weather the pigs will be in danger of being chilled unless the hog house is heated. To remedy this, place a few heated bricks in the bottom of a basket or small box, cover them with chaff or straw, and put a cloth over the top to keep in the heat; unless the sow objects too seriously the pigs may be rubbed dry with a soft cloth and placed in the receptacle as fast as they arrive. If any of the little pigs appear to be lifeless when they are born, first see that all mucus is removed from the nose, then give the pig a few gentle slaps on the side with the hand. This will start the pig breathing if there is any life in the body. Give it a suck of the sow's milk and place it in the receptacle described. The pigs will not suffer if they do not suck for a few minutes after farrowing.

Out on the Black Teeth. Before placing the pigs with the sow cut out the eight small tooth-like teeth. There are four of these on each jaw in the rear of the mouth. These teeth are very sharp, and if left in the pig's mouth they will likely cause tearing of the sow's udder, and the little pigs eat one another's mouths while fighting for a teat. These teeth can be removed with bone forceps, wire nippers, or a knife. Never pull out the teeth. Always cut or break them off. After this operation place the pigs with the sow, care being taken that each one gets a teat.

When the afterbirth is passed it should be removed from the pen at once and buried or burned. There is good reason to believe that eating the afterbirth is often the beginning of the habit of eating pigs.

The Sow's Feed. Great care must be taken to feed the sow properly. If she is not being properly fed the little pigs will show it. If the pigs follow the sow around very much and pull at her teats, it is a good sign that she is not giving milk enough, and more feed should be given to stimulate milk flow. When a sow is overfed, causing a heavy milk flow, scouring is generally produced in the pigs. If this happens, cut down the sow's feed immediately. Give the sow 15 to 20 grains of sulphate of iron (copperas) in her slop morning and evening, and if necessary increase the dose until results have been obtained.

Exercise is Essential. It is very necessary that the little pigs have plenty of exercise and all the sunlight that can be given them. If they do not get exercise, they will get fat and lazy and the usual result is the "thumps." This is caused by the fat getting so thick around the heart and lungs that the pigs find it difficult to breathe. They will be noticed heaving at the flank and gasping for breath. The best way to prevent this is to avoid overfeeding and make the young pigs take plenty of exercise.

Weaning. When the pigs are about five weeks old, they will begin to taste some of their mother's feed. Do not be in a hurry to wean them. Eight weeks is young enough to wean them, if there is skim milk for them. Of course the size and development has a great deal to do with their weaning age. If skim milk is not obtainable, it is better to let the pigs nurse the sow until ten weeks old.

The Weaning Ration. Skim milk and corn, or skim milk and shorts, fed in the proportion of 3 to 1, make an excellent ration for weanlings. If skim milk is not available, a mixture of 5 parts corn meal, 4 parts middlings and 1 part tankage, fed as a thin slop is very good. Good succulent pasture is always beneficial. It will aid wonderfully in putting growth on the young pigs, and the grain expense will be lessened. After a litter of pigs has been weaned and are eating well, the most difficult part of their care is over. The feeding and management from then on will depend much upon whether they are to be kept for breeding or fattened for the market.

For further information address State Leader of Boys' Agricultural Clubs, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

Patience is the art of hoping.—Yan-earns.

## RUMFORD

Mr. and Mrs. Martin (Hamb) Winchester, Mass., were in town for a few days on a flying call on friends who were more to see them. Mr. Hamblett is known chemist, and sails for an early date to oversee the collection of bleach plants in paper mill that country. He expects to be for several months. His route takes via the northern passage, to Iceland, Norway, well out of the way. Mrs. Littlefield of North Abington, Mass., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. Elliott, of Washington.

There are so many aspirants for the office of postmaster at Rumford, that the matter to a vote of the citizens of the town. The candidate, Fred H. Atwood that Congress, Mr. Gifford has practically decided the matter to a vote of the citizens of the town. The candidate, Walter G. Hicks, bookkeeper for J. E. Bissell, Eddie J. Bolderick, editor of a grocery store on Waldo street, George B. McMenamin, proprietor of a barber shop on Congress street, and L. Melcher, general manager of the Dutton Lumber Company.

Frank M. Taylor, proprietor of a hardware store under Hotel Rumford, postmaster under the current salary of about fifty dollars a year. Mrs. George Brown was chosen delegate from the Searchlight Club, meeting the State Federation of Clubs, meeting at Biddeford on Tuesday of this week.

The Searchlight Club will meet next week with Mrs. Harry S. Coker as guest. The subject of the program's study will be "Education." Mrs. John A. Greene will be the Miss Marie Bartlett and Mr. Wyman have accepted positions in the orchestra of Greeley Theatre, Portland.

Mr. Kierstead, manager of the Importing Co., has moved his family to rooms over the Majestic Theatre. Mrs. John J. Huxley has been with a bad attack of the grip. Miss Ella Ames was confined home several days last week by the members of the Stephen School Athletic Association are preparations to hold a big athletic event on the Oxford base ball ground on Saturday of this week.

Mrs. G. P. Demmons of the street is recovering from a severe attack of heart trouble. Messrs. Arthur Parody, Joe Shilly Merrier and John Lang on Saturday last for an extended trip in the Moosehead Lake. They will make the trip in Mr. Dwyer's Paige touring car.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gates of glass Park left last week for a trip to spend some time there for the St. of Mr. Gates' health. Mr. Will Porter returned from the Panama Pacific Exposition having attended every exposition in the United States, beginning the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876. He has also a complete set of all the coins which have been by the government as exposition coins.

Emile Gauthier has recently moved to the Fisher house on Franklin street. Mrs. R. A. Seymour is spending a few days in Lewiston. Miss Mary Hughes of Ludlow is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop.

Rodney Brazier, who was elected in the American Express Company at Northeast Harbor during the summer, has returned and resumed former position in the local office. Mrs. Joseph Bonnard of Maine, who has been so seriously reported as improving nicely.

Miss Esther Ann Unshoeffer, head District Nurse in Rumford, accepted a similar position in N. H.

Mr. Allen Brown, who preached the Universalist Church on Sunday, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Jane W. Greene of Portland during his stay in town.

Mrs. Harry Marx entertained the Water Wheel Club from Little Falls on Friday evening last.

WHAT IS HEALTH? How to Keep Well

Health is ease, sickness is distress. Health is accord, sickness is discord. Health is harmony, sickness is disharmony. When every organ does its work, and is in harmony with other organs, there is robust health. If you are out of harmony, unhappy, know the joy of restoring yourself to health with L. F. Atwood's Medicine.

It keeps the body of common in tune, the stomach, liver and lungs. We have used L. F. Atwood's Medicine and food. It is excellent for a stomach. We give it to our two little children and when troubled with indigestion and when troubled with L. F. Atwood's Medicine.

Buy a 35c bottle at your store, or write today for a free copy. We will send you a copy of our book "What is Health?" and a bottle of L. F. Atwood's Medicine.

Why Not Buy It in Maine? There should be organized effort on the part of county agents, bean dealers, and community leaders to have all available clean seed saved for local use and not sold with the general crop. This must be done before the beans are thrashed.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS & NEGLECTED MEALS. These are the penalties of Dyspepsia, indigestion and other stomach troubles. Restore your rest and appetite with

CAROL CAPSULES. The safest, surest, and speediest relief for all stomach troubles. No nausea, no cramps, no after effect because it contains no narcotic. Regular box 50c. Trial size 25c. Full Syllabus, Distributors: 24 & 26 Marry St., N. Y.

WANT LIVE POULTRY AND FARM PRODUCTS.

THE MAINE REGISTER 1915-16 EDITION ISSUED AUGUST 1st

It contains more information of value to Business and Professional Men of Maine than any other Reference Book.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY SINCE 1870

Price, \$2.00 Postpaid

Grenville M. Donham PUBLISHER

390 Congress Street PORTLAND, MAINE

SELECT SEED BEANS.

Bean growers who would avoid a repetition next year of the heavy losses from disease suffered this season are advised by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., to give their personal attention to the immediate selection of a stock of seed beans free from disease infection. They should select the seed beans in the pod and not after thrashing.

They should simply pick the pods that are free from all spots, save, and thrash separately. The planting of infected seed is primarily responsible for the troubles experienced. Weather conditions greatly influence the subsequent development of disease, but clean seed on clean land will go far toward giving a clean crop even in a season like the present, which has been exceptionally favorable to the development of disease and unfavorable to the growth of the bean crop.

Two bean diseases are commonly prevalent, anthracnose and bacterial blight. Both attack and spot the pods, penetrate them, and enter the beans, remaining dormant over winter under the seed coats, where they can not be reached by disinfectants.

When the beans are planted these diseases attack the young seedlings, causing a root rot and blighting of stem and leaves, and if the weather is cool and wet they spread again to the pods. Bacterial blight is conveyed by wind and other means to a greater extent than anthracnose and is less easily controlled, but clean seed and crop rotation will give best results. Old bean ground should not be replanted next year.

As far as possible each farmer should save his own seed from his own farm. Beans have been so generally affected by disease that the farmer should not rely on ordinary so-called northern-grown seed or elevator stock for planting. If he has to buy seed, he should make certain that it has been selected from disease-free pods. Examine all thrashed seed carefully, and if it shows suspicious spots or other evidences of disease it should not be used. Home selection, also, will tend to build up a strain adapted to the locality and better than seed brought from a distance.

A survey just completed shows that there are fields in all parts of the bean States where clean pods, or even plants with all the pods clean, may be found, though some fields are hopelessly affected. The farmer who expects to continue bean growing—and this valuable crop should not be abandoned because of this year's discouraging experience—should pick enough clean pods to plant his next crop, or at least a large seed plot. These should be shelled by hand and carefully stored. If the quantity is small, it would be well to plant by hand two beans every 12 or 15 inches in ordinary rows in a separate seed plot.

There should be organized effort on the part of county agents, bean dealers, and community leaders to have all available clean seed saved for local use and not sold with the general crop. This must be done before the beans are thrashed.

Why Not Buy It in Maine?



## RUMFORD

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hamblett of Winchester, Mass., were in town last week for a few days on a flying trip, calling on friends who were most glad to see them. Mr. Hamblett is a well known chemist, and sails for Sweden at an early date to oversee the construction of bleach plants in paper mills in that country. He expects to be away for several months. His route takes him via the northern passage, to Iceland and the north of England, landing at Bergen, Norway, well out of the war zone.

Mrs. Littlefield of North Abington, Mass., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harris L. Elliott, of Washington street.

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The Searchlight Club will meet this week with Mrs. Harry S. Coker of Prospect avenue. The subject of the afternoon's study will be "Education," and Mrs. John A. Greene will be the leader. Miss Marie Bartlett and Mr. Robert Wyman have accepted positions in the orchestra of Greville's Theatre, in Portland.

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Mrs. Joseph Bonnard of Maine avenue, who has been so seriously ill, is reported as improving nicely.

Miss Esther Ann Unshoeffer, former head Distriet Nurse in Rumford, has accepted a similar position in Berlin, N. H.

Mr. Allen Brown, who preached at the Universalist Church on Sunday as a candidate for the pastorate of the church, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Greene of Franklin street during his stay in town.

Mrs. Harry Marx entertained the Winter Whist Club from Livermore Falls on Friday evening last at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hamblett of Winchester, Mass., were in town last week for a few days on a flying trip, calling on friends who were most glad to see them. Mr. Hamblett is a well known chemist, and sails for Sweden at an early date to oversee the construction of bleach plants in paper mills in that country. He expects to be away for several months. His route takes him via the northern passage, to Iceland and the north of England, landing at Bergen, Norway, well out of the war zone.

Mrs. Littlefield of North Abington, Mass., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harris L. Elliott, of Washington street.

There are so many aspirants for the office of postmaster at Rumford to succeed Fred H. Atwood that Congressman McGillicuddy has practically decided to leave the matter to a vote of the electors of the town. The candidates are: Walter G. Hicks, bookkeeper for Stanley Biesbe; Eddie J. Roderick, proprietor of a grocery store on Waldo street; George B. McMenamin, proprietor of a barber shop on Congress street; Richmond L. Melcher, general manager of the Dunton Lumber Company, and Frank M. Taylor, proprietor of the tobacco store under Hotel Rumford. The postmaster pays the comfortable salary of about fifty dollars a week.

Mrs. George Brown was chosen delegate from the Searchlight Club to attend the State Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting at Biddeford on Tuesday of this week.

The Searchlight Club will meet this week with Mrs. Harry S. Coker of Prospect avenue. The subject of the afternoon's study will be "Education," and Mrs. John A. Greene will be the leader. Miss Marie Bartlett and Mr. Robert Wyman have accepted positions in the orchestra of Greville's Theatre, in Portland.

Mr. Kierstead, manager of the Direct Importing Co., has moved his family into rooms over the Majestic Theatre.

Mrs. John Hindeley has been suffering with a bad attack of the grip.

Miss Ella Ames was confined to the house several days last week by illness.

## STABBED IN THE BACK

## How Many Bethel Readers Have Had Those Sudden Twinges

Have you ever had a "crick" in the back?

Does your back ache with a dull, heavy, dragging throb?

Is it hard to straighten up after stooping?

Hard to arise from a chair or turn in bed?

Is the urine dark colored? Passages irregular?

When your kidneys need attention, use a tested kidney remedy.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills—a remedy that has proved its merit.

Convincing testimony in the following statement:

G. B. McMenamin, barber, 11 Knox St., Rumford Falls, Me., says: "I had pains in the small of my back, sometimes so severe that I thought I would faint. I decided to try a kidney remedy and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. In a short time the pains left me. I have had no return attack of the trouble."

Pride 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. McMenamin had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

home on Franklin street.

Robley Morrison has accepted a position with a chemical concern in Boston.

Mr. Harris L. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tozier, Master Payson Tozier and Master Ellis McDonald spent Sunday at Wayne, the guests of Mrs. Tozier's parents.

Miss Mabel Chase spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lusk of Livermore Falls.

Miss Jessie York of Berlin, N. H., is to open a class in modern dancing in Rumford on Thursdays at the Business Men's Club.

Mrs. William Hutchins and little daughter, Ruth, of Fort Fairfield are the guests of Mrs. Hutchins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Greene, of Franklin street.

The citizens of Rumford met with a great loss from among their number in the death of Mr. Philo B. Clarke on Monday afternoon of this week. Mr. Clarke, although having suffered from diabetes for some time, has been able to be up and attend to business until the latter part of the week, when he was taken very seriously ill. Mr. Clarke has been a machinist by trade all of his life, and at the time of his death was president of the Clarke Foundry Co., of Rumford. He was about sixty-five years of age, and has been three times married, he being survived by a wife and one son, Philo. The funeral will take place from his late residence on Prospect avenue on Thursday afternoon, and will be in charge of Strathglass Commandery, of which Mr. Clarke was a strong and interested member.

Mr. Allen Brown has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Universalist Church, and begins his duties the first Sunday in November.

What came very near being a fatal accident to the young son of John Orino on Saturday last occurred near the home of John E. Stephens, as an automobile driven by Glendon Stephens stalled in entering the door yard. It seems that a young son of Mr. P. Edward McCarthy, together with the Orino boy had gotten onto the trunk rack at the rear of the machine, unbeknown to Mr. Stephens, and after his engine stalling the machine was reversed to back down a short distance, and both boys dropped off to run away, and in some manner the Orino boy was knocked down, and while the machine did not run over him, it came onto a portion of his body, hurting him severely. Mr. Stephens, as soon as he caught sight of the boys, jammed on his brake, stopping quickly, which fact probably saved the boy's life. Mr. Stephens took him to the McCarthy Hospital at once, and Mr. Orino, who was at Azisocoo on a hunting trip, was sent for. An operation was performed upon the boy Saturday night, and it is now thought that he has a chance for life. At last reports he was resting comfortably.

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## ANDOVER

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Caldwell have returned to their home in Leeds after spending several days with friends in town.

Mrs. Holton Abbott of So. Andover has been visiting friends in Boston and vicinity. Her daughter, Mrs. Allyn Elliott, is keeping house for her.

Florence Holt is boarding with Mrs. Alice Sweet and attending high school. Roger Thurston, wife and baby, were guests of Irving Hanson and wife at Rumford, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Harriet Thompson and Marian Learned spent Saturday at G. Pond.

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational Church met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Ralph Thurston.

Fred Smith and nephew, Samuel Upton, spent several days this week at Pooton hunting.

The King's Daughters met last week, Thursday, with Mrs. Olive Dresser. Cabot Lodge, K. of P., celebrated its 15th anniversary, Friday evening, Oct. 22, by entertaining the members and families. An oyster and pastry supper was served in the dining hall to about 280 people. Dancing was enjoyed till a late hour.

Mrs. Etta Sweet has gone to West Paris to visit her daughter, Mrs. Elmer Marston.

Mrs. Lizzie Holby is working for Mrs. Edward Pratt, Jr.

About \$12 was realized from the entertainment given at the Congregational Church, Saturday evening.

Mrs. W. A. Wyman and son from So. Rumford visited at Geo. Learned's, recently.

Lone M. Grange will hold its regular all day meeting, Saturday.

Mrs. Nellie Leslie and Mrs. Olive Dresser have been chosen delegates to the King's Daughters Convention at Livermore Falls, Friday and Saturday.

Miss Gladys Howard, who is teaching school in Rumford, spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Mrs. Abbie Poor, who has been in Portland, is expected home this week.

Mrs. J. E. Akers has been quite ill with a severe cold.

Herbert Morton is hauling his camp supplies to Azisocoo Lake.

Ernest W. Furbush of Greene, and Ella M. Sylvester of Auburn were married Sunday, Oct. 17, at the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. E. M. Preble, D.D., of Auburn. Mr. Furbush drove a fish cart through Andover for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Furbush have been spending their honeymoon in camp at So. Andover.

Alton Brooks will work for H. H. Morton in the woods at Azisocoo Lake this winter. Mrs. Brooks and daughter are staying with Mrs. Morton.

The pupils of the Andover High school will repeat the drama, "Valley Farm," at Rumford Corner, Friday evening, Nov. 5th.

Y. A. Thurston has been at his camp at Azisocoo Lake this week.

Mrs. Villa Merrill and children from Rumford Point are visiting her parents, Lucien Akers and wife.

A meeting of the organ committee was held at the Congregational Church, Tuesday evening. A new piano has been leased for the church.

Oscar Damon has been making repairs on his house.

Ellery Merrill of Rumford Point was in town, Monday.

Wm. Gregg, Thomas Malloy, Mrs. Graves and Winthrop Akers and wife enjoyed an auto ride to Buckfield, Norway, So. Paris and surrounding towns, Thursday of last week.

John Zale of Rumford was in town last week, buying cattle.

Wallace Howe of Rumford will drive team at Azisocoo Lake for Herbert Morton.

Sunday evening, Oct. 31, will be the fifth of the series on the great hymns. The subject of the evening will be the life and hymns of Sir John Dowling. The Underwood and Underwood slides will illustrate the hymn, "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night." The congregation are asked to familiarize themselves with Dowling's best known hymn, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory."

Miss Abbie Carpenter has sold her house in Portland and will move part of the furniture to Andover.

## WEST PARIS

Word was received here Friday that Mrs. Ann Rowell, who underwent an operation for the removal of a tumor in the thigh about two weeks ago at the C. M. G. Hospital was failing and no hope of her recovery. Mrs. W. W. Dunham and Mrs. Rowell's son, Alton Rowell, went at once in C. P. Dunham's auto.

Edwin J. Mann, accompanied by B. R. Billings of Bryant's Pond and Griffin Bros. of New York left last Saturday for a hunting trip in the Wild River region. Mann and Billings have recently built a new sporting camp.

Mrs. Edwin J. Mann is visiting Miss Marcia E. Phipps at Milan, N. H. She returned Sunday with Mr. Taylor and Miss Phipps, who motored to West Paris, Sunday.

There was a quiet wedding at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Young, Wednesday, Oct. 20, at high noon, when their daughter, Lilla Belle, was united in marriage with Howard D. McAllister of North Paris by Rev. C. H. Young. Mr. and Mrs. McAllister left after the ceremony in Mr. Young's auto. During their absence they will visit New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Mrs. McAllister has been a popular trader at North Paris for the past eight years. Mrs. McAllister graduated from Paris High school, class of 1911, and has taken one year at Farmington Normal School. She was also a successful teacher in the public schools of Paris and Norway. Mr. and Mrs. McAllister have sent out invitations to attend a reception to be given at their new residence at North Paris, Oct. 29, at eight o'clock P. M.

Mrs. Charles Martin, Mrs. L. H. Penney, Mrs. Juliette F. Curtis attended the Rebekah Assembly at Portland last week.

A Studebaker seven passenger automobile minus the number plate and empty of gasoline which has been standing in the bushes on the road leading from High street to the State road near Snow's Falls is attracting considerable attention as it has been there since two weeks ago last Friday.

W. M. Whitten has sold his Ford automobile to Adney H. Tuell.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Lane have recently entertained the following guests: Albert Cunham, Cambridge, Mass.; Herbert Hall, Oakland, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Adams, Norway; Mrs. Donham, Hebron; Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Andrews and son, Lewiston; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Horyczek, Judge and Mrs. Morris, Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Martin visited Mrs. Martin's brother, S. L. Curtis and family in Portland last week.

There will be a Halloween ball at Grange Hall, Friday evening, Oct. 29, under the auspices of West Paris Public Library. Music, Shaw's Orchestra. Manager, C. L. Hillon. Aids, H. J. Wardwell and Committee. Supper, 50c. Dancing, 50c. Gallery tickets, 10c.

Mr. and Mrs. Adney H. Tuell took an auto trip, Sunday, to Newry to visit their daughter, Mrs. Carrie French and family. Miss Agnes Frost returned with them.

Mrs. Irvin Bowker of Portland is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Tuell.

Mrs. Nellie Moody is at home from her work at Locke's Mills for a vacation of a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Bowker and son, Curtis, of Portland have been recent guests of relatives here.

Adney H. Tuell recently picked a quantity of ripe, wild raspberries.

Miss Hurley of Lewiston is a guest at the Maple House.

Mrs. Jesse B. Rose of Kittery spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Willis.

Lorraine F. Willis is more comfortable at this writing.

**COUGHS THAT ARE STOPPED!**

Careful people see that they are stopped. Dr. King's New Discovery is a remedy of tried merit. It has held its own on the market for 46 years. Youth and old age testify to its soothing and healing qualities. Pneumonia and lung troubles are often caused by delay of treatment. Dr. King's New Discovery stops those hacking coughs and relieves a gripe and tenderness. Money back if it fails. 50c and \$1.00. Adv.

**EAST BETHEL.**

Mrs. John Howe and little daughter are this week's guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kimball, at Bethel. Mrs. Porter Farrell is spending a few days this week with her daughter, Mrs. B. J. Russell, at Haverover.

Mrs. Etta Bartlett and Mrs. F. C. Bean made a business trip to Portland last Saturday, returning on the late train.

Mr. J. H. Swan has gone on a hunting trip to the lakes with relatives from South Paris.

Messrs. E. A. Trask, G. K. Hastings, Clayton Kimball and J. H. Swan motored to Gratton last Saturday for deer hunting.

Mrs. J. H. Swan was called to Dover, N. H., last week by the death of her son's wife, Mrs. Edgar F. Swan. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Mitchell.

## BEES MUST BE WARM.

Insufficient Insulation of Hives Is Found to Be Chief Cause of Heavy Winter Losses.

It is entirely practical, say specialists in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for beekeepers to reduce their winter losses to less than 1 per cent. At present the loss is at least one-tenth of the colonies, and this minimum is frequently increased to one-half or even more.

This unnecessary waste is ascribed in a new publication of the department, Farmers' Bulletin No. 695, to two causes, inadequate stores and excessive heat production, forced upon the bees by insufficient insulation of the hives. No beekeeper, declares the bulletin, ever gave a colony too much protection in the winter; if the majority were to give enough, winter losses would be vastly decreased.

The aim of the beekeeper should be to maintain a temperature about the bees of approximately 57 degrees F. When the temperature in the hive falls below this point, the bees form a cluster. Those in the center begin to generate heat by muscular activity, and those on the outside crowd together to prevent the escape of the heat the others are generating. The lower the temperature outside of the cluster is permitted to fall, the more heat must the bees produce inside, where the temperature frequently reaches 90 degrees or even more in abnormal colonies. Prolonged excessive heat production exhausts their vitality, and even if they survive the winter they are unfit for the task of brood rearing in the spring. This is usually the cause of "spring dwindling." The adult bees, worn out by the hard winter, die faster than the young ones emerge and the population diminishes.

Increased heat production also causes increased consumption of stores. This in turn leads to an accumulation of feces, with consequent irritation, further activity, and more heat production. Sometimes the bees are unable to retain the feces and they are then said to be suffering from dysentery.

These facts emphasize the necessity of properly insulated hives in any locality where the temperature often falls to 40 degrees F. It is not possible to give the bees too much insulation. To give them too little is very easy and practically universal. As a means of installation any of the various materials in common use, such as sawdust, chaff, broken cork, shavings, paper, dry leaves, etc., should prove satisfactory. With sufficient insulation the exact method of packing is also comparatively unimportant. A common practice, however, of packing hives at the sides, top, and rear only, leaving the front facing the south and unprotected, is to be condemned. The theory of course is that the heat of the sun will warm up the interior of the hive and reduce the work of the bees. Any channel, however, which admits heat into the hive will also let it out; and as in winter the sun shines even on clear days for only a small portion of the 24 hours, more heat is lost than gained by this method.

In experiments conducted in Philadelphia in 1913 and 1914, four single-walled hives were placed in a large packing case, two facing east and two west. Three inches of packing were placed below the hives, 5 inches on the ends, 6 inches on the sides, and 8 to 12 inches on top. The air that was in the hive but outside the cluster was found to range generally from 25 degrees to 57 degrees. In colder climates greater protection than this will of course be necessary. A safe guide for the beekeeper is the fact that there is no such thing as too much insulation.

The weak place in the insulation of hives is usually the entrance. An opening of 3 inches wide and three-eighths of an inch high, constructed like a tunnel through the packing, is abundant. Even this small opening should be carefully shielded from the wind. As a matter of fact, however, the beneficial effects of even abundant insulation are to a great extent lost if the entire hive is not thoroughly protected from the wind. The desirability of such protection has long been known to beekeepers, but recent experiments have shown that it is even more important than had been supposed. Like insulation, it is not possible to have too much protection from the wind too thorough.

Proper wintering will greatly diminish the strain which severe weather puts upon bees, but even under the best of conditions their vitality will suffer before spring arrives and brood-rearing begins. For this reason it is most desirable that in the fall the colonies should be both populous and full of young bees. A strong colony presents, in proportion to its numbers, a smaller surface for the radiation of heat than a weak one, and in consequence a smaller proportion of the heat escapes. In weak colonies the bees, in their effort to replace the heat that is lost frequently raise the temperature of the interior of the cluster so high that brood-rearing begins. This in turn increases the heat loss, and the cycle is repeated. To secure strong colonies of young

## Seasonable IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES FOR THE FARM

GASOLINE ENGINES  
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## NATIONAL GRANGE TOUR to CALIFORNIA

Including Colorado, Salt Lake City, both Exhibitions, National Grange Convention, Grand Canyon of Arizona, etc.

A special train of Pullman sleeping cars, observation, dining and baggage cars leaves Boston on Nov. 2, 1915.

For detailed itinerary and other information address: Mr. C. A. Stetson, Master, Grange, Me. or to the  
WALTER H. WOODS CO.,  
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## RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED

I want every person suffering with Acute, Chronic, Articular, Inflammatory or Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatoid Arthritis or Gout, no matter how long or severe your case is, to write for a copy of my 200-page book on Rheumatism, which is FREE. Address: Frederick Douglass, Jr., Rheumatic Specialist, 573 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., Dept. 3.

bees, too rapid an increase in the number of colonies during the summer must be avoided and prolonged brood-rearing carried on late in the season.

Essential as adequate insulation is to the safety of bees, if the packing is delayed too long it may do more harm than good. A colony that has been forced by low temperatures to generate heat is considerably disturbed by the process of packing, and the temperature in the interior of the cluster is at once raised unduly. This may result in injurious premature brood rearing. There is probably no place in the United States where it is safe to postpone packing later than Thanksgiving Day.

Excessive and unnecessary heat production and the death of colonies by starvation—a common occurrence—are closely connected. The more heat the bees are called upon to generate the more honey will they consume. In consequence, if inadequate stores are provided for them, they starve before the winter is over. The thrifty beekeeper will aim to save bees, not stores, and will therefore be liberal in his provisioning. If he really wants to save stores, however, he can do it by supplying insulation instead of stifling the bees.

When frames of honey are supplied, they should be given before cold weather, in order that the bees may form a proper clustering space by moving the honey. Extracted honey may also be fed. Honey-dew honey causes dysentery, and if present in the fall should be removed. In place of extracted honey, a thick sugar syrup is more frequently supplied. This is made of from 2 to 2 1/2 parts of sugar to 1 part of water, by volume, with an ounce of tartaric acid added to each 40 or 60 pounds of sugar.

In conclusion, the bulletin declares that a better appreciation of the fundamental principle of wintering—adequate protection to lessen heat production—will result in a great development of the possibilities of commercial beekeeping. The winter losses, which are now regarded as almost inevitable, can, in fact, be readily avoided. The consequent profit should revolutionize the beekeeper's balance sheet.

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## WHAT IS HEALTH?

## How to Keep Well

Health is ease, sickness is discord. Health is accord, sickness is discord. Bodily harmony means bodily health. When every organ does its share of work, and is in harmony with the other organs, there is robust, joyous health. If you are out of sorts and unhappy, know the joy of living by getting yourself healthy with the aid of "L. F. Atwood's Medicine." It cures the body of common ills and keeps the stomach, liver and bowels in tune.

Oakland, Maine.  
We have used L. F. Atwood's Medicine for ten years and find it excellent for such head aches. My husband takes it for his stomach. We give it to our two little girls the moment they are troubled with worms.  
Mrs. J. J. Atwood.

Buy a 35c bottle at your nearest store, or write today for a free sample. We will send you one of our little books with a good assortment of high grade needles, useful in every family.

**L. F. MEDICINE CO., Portland, Me.**

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

**WILSON'S MILLS.**

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Wilson went to Bethel last Saturday to see their son, Linwood, who is attending school there. Mrs. Eliza Wilson is sick with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hart have gone to keeping house in their new home.

W. B. Penneck has been up and got a load of his household goods.

H. G. Kennett and wife came home from Lewiston, Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Garfield has closed his shop, "Saint Rest," and gone back to Lewiston, Mass.

An auto truck from Berlin, N. H., was here with a load of furniture for Wm. Cobb recently.

**SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.**



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**QUARRIES, FACTORY LOCATIONS, MILL SITES, FARMS, SITES FOR SUMMER HOTELS AND CAMPS.**

Located on the line of the  
**MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD**  
give opportunity to those desiring to  
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**UNDEVELOPED WATER POWERS**

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PORTLAND, MAINE.**

**POTATOES AS HOG FEED.**

When Prices Are Low Surplus Potatoes  
May Be Used Advantageously With  
Other Feeds.

Because of the surplus of white or  
Irish potatoes now on the market and  
the consequent low prices, many farmers  
have been seeking information as to  
the possibility of feeding them to hogs.

Many experiments have been conducted  
in Germany and other foreign countries  
as well as a few in the United States  
to determine the value of potatoes  
as food for swine. In Ireland  
and Germany farmers feed large quantities  
of potatoes annually. From experimental  
data it has been concluded that  
4 to 4 1/2 bushels of potatoes when  
cooked are equal to about 1 bushel of  
corn for putting gains on hogs. Therefore,  
if corn is worth 50 cents a bushel,  
potatoes when fed to hogs would be  
worth only 18 to 20 cents a bushel.  
There may, however, be instances where  
it would be more advantageous for the  
farmer to feed to hogs right on his  
own place at least part of his crop  
rather than to haul these potatoes to  
an already overburdened market.

According to the consensus of opinion,  
potatoes are fed to the best advantage  
when cooked or steamed and mixed  
with other feeds. Experiments in which  
raw potatoes were fed alone have  
been reported. In certain instances the  
raw potatoes are said to have caused  
scours. However, raw potatoes in  
small quantities and in a diet lacking  
scurfiness may be conducive to health in pigs.

In cooking potatoes only enough water  
should be used to make a soupy mash  
and prevent burning. The result  
and meal should then be mixed with  
corn meal or other grain supplement.  
Tinkage, skim milk, or meat meal  
would probably add to the profit of the  
mixture. Potatoes when prepared in the  
manner described and under the  
conditions mentioned can often be fed  
to pigs with advantage.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THE  
ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE OX-  
FORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

## POEMS WORTH READING

**THIS LIFE.**  
Life is a big thing—live it!  
All you can give it—give it!  
Nothing half-way  
In your scheme of the day.  
But pouring your whole soul in it,  
Go up to the goal and win it!

Life is a great work—work it!  
Never to lie down and shirk it!  
Never to cry  
That you shall not try,  
But giving your finest and best to it,  
Go up with your beating breast to it!

Life is a huge thing—make it  
Too huge for the small to shake it!  
No marrow and meat,  
But the calm and serene,  
Real that in broadness of purpose grows  
As the life that he tackles with bread-  
ness glows!

**MAKE CHILDHOOD SWEET.**  
Wait not till the little hands are at rest  
Ere you fill them full of flowers;  
Wait not for the crowning tuberoso  
To make sweet the last and hours;  
But while in the busy household band  
Your darlings still need your guiding  
hand,  
Oh, fill their lives with sweetness.

Wait not till the little hearts are still  
For the loving look and phrase;  
But while you gently chide a fault,  
The good deed kindly praise.  
The word you would speak beside the  
bier  
Falls sweeter far on the living ear;  
Oh, fill young lives with sweetness!

Ah, what are kisses on the clay-cold lips  
To the rosy mouth we press,  
When our wee one lies to her mother's  
arms  
For love's tenderest caress!  
Let never a worldly babble keep  
Your heart from the joy each day should  
reap,  
Circling young lives with sweetness.

Give thanks, each morn, for the sturdy  
boys,  
Give thanks for the fairy girls;  
With a dower of wealth, for the sturdy  
home

Would you rife the earth for pearls?  
Wait not for death to gem love's crown,  
But daily shower life's blessings down,  
And fill young hearts with sweetness.

Remember the homes where the light  
has fled,  
Where the rose has faded away;  
And the love that glows in youthful  
hearts,  
Oh, cherish it while you may!  
And make your home a garden of flow-  
ers.

Where joy shall bloom through child-  
hood's hours,  
And fill your hearts with sweetness.  
—Ex.

**THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.**  
They ask me why so oft father, the  
tears roll down my cheek,  
And think it strange that I should own  
a grief I dare not speak,  
But Oh, my grief is very sad, my brain  
is almost wild;  
It breaks my heart to think that I am  
called a Drunkard's child.

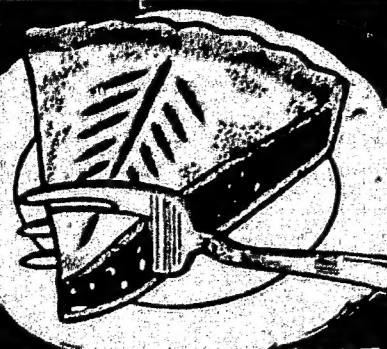
My playmates shun me now father,  
Or pass me by with scorn,  
Because my dress is ragged and my  
shoes are old and torn,  
And if I heed them not, "there goes  
the drunkard's child," they cry,  
Oh, then, how much I wish that God  
would only let me die.

You used to love me once father, and  
we had bread to eat,  
Mama and I were warmly clad and life  
seemed very sweet,  
You never spoke unkindly then nor  
dealt an angry blow,  
Oh, father dear, 'tis hard to think that  
you have changed you so.

Do not be angry now father, because  
I tell you this,  
But let me feel upon my brow once  
more your loving kiss,  
And promise me those lips no more with  
drink shall be debilitated,  
And from a life of want and woe to  
save the weeping child.

Oh, look to God in faith, father, His  
grace can make you whole,  
His power can break the appetite, can  
save your sin sick soul.  
Or, will you heed His patient call, His  
tender voice of love,  
And follow in my mother's steps to  
miserable light above.

**THE OLD SAMPLER.**  
Out of the way, in a corner  
Of our dear old attic room,  
Where branches of herbs from the hill  
Make ever a faint perfume,  
An antique chest is standing,  
With hamp and padlock and key,  
Among the bands that made it



## People Like Pie

Especially when the crust  
is the crisp, flaky, tender  
kind that **William Tell**  
makes—the digestible, whole-  
some crust that brings every-  
one back for a second piece.  
They like **William Tell** cake  
just as well, and **William Tell**  
bread, biscuits and muffins.  
The reason? Ohio Red Winter  
Wheat and a special process of  
milling obtainable only in

## William Tell Flour

On the other side of the sea.

When the Winter days are dreary,  
And we're out of heart with life,  
Of its crowding cares weary,  
And sick of its restless strife,  
We take a lesson in patience  
From the attic corner dim  
Where the chest still holds its treas-  
ures,  
A warden faithful and grim.

Robes of antique fashion,  
Linden and lace and silk,  
That time has tinted with saffron,  
Though once they were white as milk;  
Wonderful baby garments,  
"Bric-a-brac" with loving care  
Its fingers that felt the pleasure  
As they wrought the ruffles fair.

A sword, with the red rust on it,  
That flashed in the battle tide,  
When from Lexington to Yorktown,  
Sorely men's souls were tried;  
A plumed chapeau and a buckle,  
And many a relic fine,  
And all by itself the sampler,  
I framed in with berry and vine.

Faded the square of canvas,  
And dim is the silken thread,  
But I think of white hands dimpled,  
And a childish sunny head;  
For here in cross and in tent-stitch  
In a wreath of berry and vine,  
Who worked it a hundred years ago,  
"Elizabeth, aged nine."

The little needle flashed,  
And in and out on the rainy days,  
When the merry drops down plashed,  
As close she sat by her mother,  
The little Puritan maid,  
And did her piece on the sampler,  
While the other children played.

You are safe in the beautiful heaven,  
"Elizabeth, aged nine,"  
But before you went you had troubles  
Sharper than any of mine.  
Oh, the gold hair turned with sorrow  
White as the drifted snow,  
And your tears dropped here, where  
I'm standing,  
On this very plumed chapeau.

When you put it away, its wearer  
Would need it never more,  
By a sword-thrust learning the secrets  
God keeps on yonder shore;  
And you wore your grief like a glory,  
You could not yield upine,  
Who wrought, in your patient child-  
hood,  
"Elizabeth, aged nine."

Out of the way, in a corner,  
With hamp and padlock and key,  
Stands the antique chest of my fathers  
That came from over the sea;  
And the hillside herbs above it  
Shade odors fragrant and fine,  
And here on its lid is a garland  
To "Elizabeth, aged nine."

For love is of the immortal,  
And patience is sublime,  
And trouble a thing of every day  
And touching every time;  
And childhood sweet and sunny  
And womanly truth and grace  
Ever can light life's darkness  
And bless earth's lowliest place,  
In and out in the sunshine.

## AT THE TURNING OF THE LEAVES.

Berates W. Lubke.  
How this old world brightens  
As the nights grow cold  
Here the leaves are crimson;  
There they've turned to gold.  
When the song birds leave us  
And the north winds chill,  
Wise old nature colors  
Wood and field and hill.

Gorgeous, flaming red  
Vines with goldenrod,  
Blue and white field asters  
On their long stems nod.

## SERUM REGULATIONS.

Amendment to Rules Governing the  
Preparation and Shipment in Inter-  
state Commerce.

The Secretary of Agriculture has prom-  
ulgated additional regulations govern-  
ing the preparation and shipment in  
interstate commerce of viruses, serums,  
toxins, and analogous products intended  
for use in the treatment of domestic  
animals. These regulations are desig-  
nated as Amendment 1 to B. A. I. Or-  
der 195. As a result of the public hear-  
ing held by the Department of Agri-  
culture of Washington, D. C., on Sep-  
tember 23, further revision of the ex-  
isting regulations may be made, but  
the consideration of them has not yet  
been completed.

The present order was effective Sep-  
tember 15. It provides, in part, that—  
"All anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-  
cholera virus shall be prepared, hand-  
led, stored, marked, treated, and test-  
ed by the establishments in accordance  
with methods prescribed by the Chief  
of the Bureau of Animal Industry."

The bringing of animals exposed to  
communicable diseases onto the prem-  
ises of a licensed establishment is pro-  
hibited. On this point the order pro-  
vides:

"No animal from public stockyards,  
abattoirs, pens, or similar places; no an-  
imal which is infected with, or which  
has been exposed to, any infectious,  
contagious, or communicable disease  
shall be brought onto the premises of  
any licensed establishment at which  
any anti-hog-cholera serum or hog-chol-  
era virus is prepared."

The bringing of products of unli-  
censed establishments onto licensed  
premises is also forbidden. This in-  
hibition reads:

"No virus, serum, toxin, or analogous  
product which has not been prepared,  
handled, stored, marked, treated, and  
tested in accordance with methods pre-  
scribed by the Chief of the Bureau of  
Animal Industry, or which is worthless,  
contaminated, dangerous, or harmful,  
shall be brought onto the premises of  
any licensed establishment at which any  
anti-hog-cholera serum or hog-cholera  
virus is prepared."

## Provisions of National Serum Law.

These regulations have been promul-  
gated under the national serum law ap-  
proved March 4, 1913. This law pro-  
hibits manufacturers from shipping or  
delivering for shipment in interstate  
commerce virus, serum, toxin, or an-  
alogous product, or preparing or sell-  
ing such product in the District of Col-  
umbia or the Territories, unless and until  
the said products shall have been pre-  
pared at an establishment holding an  
unexpired and unrevoked license. In  
order to obtain this license, the estab-  
lishment must comply with the require-  
ments prescribed by the Secretary of  
Agriculture, and shipment of the prod-  
ucts in interstate commerce or their  
preparation or sale in the District of  
Columbia or the Territories, without the  
necessary license, is punishable by fine  
or imprisonment. Licenses may be sus-  
pended or revoked in cases where es-  
tablishments fail to comply with the  
law and the regulations.

## Department's Authority Limited.

The department has no authority over  
establishments which dispose of prod-  
ucts in the same State in which they  
are manufactured. Such establishments  
are amenable only to State laws and  
regulations. No authority is vested in  
the department to guarantee or certify  
any commercial serum, and the law  
makes no provision for continuous ex-  
amination and inspection of serum es-  
tablishments, similar to that which is  
enforced under the meat-inspection law  
in packing houses doing an interstate  
business in meat and meat food prod-  
ucts. Without such supervision the de-  
partment can not undertake, nor has it  
over undertaken, to certify or guaran-  
tee the potency of the products of serum  
establishments.

Since the primary control of the de-  
partment over serum establishments is  
its power to issue or withhold licenses,

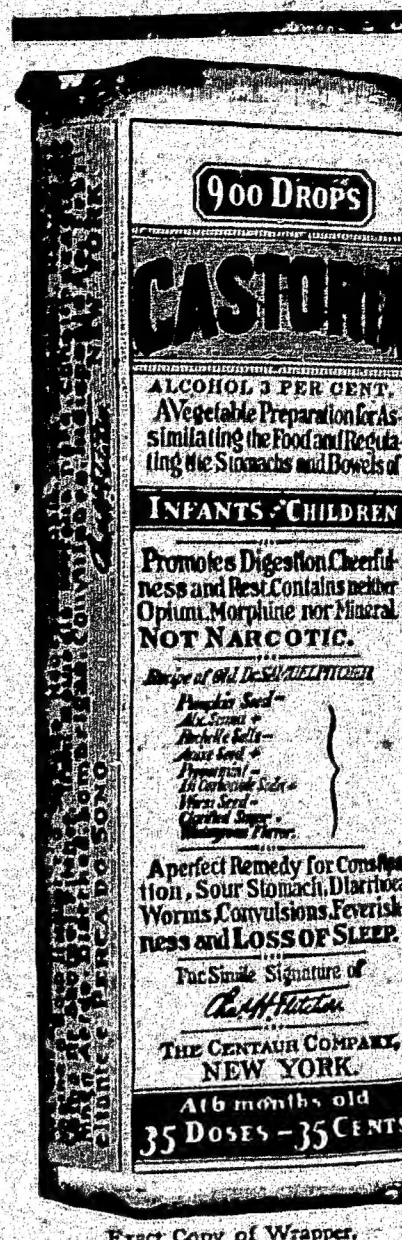
Like a large green carpet  
Spreads the growing wheat;  
Little yellow flowers  
Blossom at your feet.

Pumpkins in the cornfield  
Tell Thanksgiving's near,  
When the world runs over  
With good-will and cheer.  
Fecally, ripe persimmons  
O'er the ground hang high  
Full of seeds and pockers  
Catch the children's eye.

All the nuts are gathered  
For the winter's store;  
Hiccup of rosy apples  
On the cellar floor  
Drooping, drooping, drooping,  
Near the acorns fall  
Don't you think that Autumn  
Is the best of all?

While the corn's a popping  
And the cider flows,  
Feet in time are tripping  
To the old-time songs.

Old folks round the fire  
With the logs ablaze,  
Listen to the stories  
Told of other days.



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have  
Always Bought

Bears the  
Signature

of

*Dr. J. C. Hatcher*

In

Use

For Over

Thirty Years

**CASTORIA**

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE DENTON COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

W. J. WHEELER M. A. BAKER STANLEY M. WHEELER

## W. J. WHEELER & CO.

## INSURANCE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN FIRST CLASS COMPANIES

HIGH GRADE PIANOS @ PLAYER PIANOS

SOLD ON EASY TERMS SEND FOR CATALOGUES

BILLINGS BLOCK. SOUTH PARIS, ME.

## Freeland Howe Insurance Agency

Insurance that Insures.

Fire, Life, Health and Accident, Automobile,

Plate Glass, Steam Boiler, Liability

and Burglary Insurance.

Fidelity and Surety Bonds.

**Stuart W. Goodwin, Agent,**

NORWAY Tel. 124-4 MAINE

It is required that, before any license  
is issued, the plant's equipment and  
sanitary condition shall meet an ap-  
proved standard and that competent  
men be employed to make and handle  
the serum and virus. These products  
are not tested by the department unless  
there is reason to believe that they are  
worthless, contaminated, or harmful.  
The manufacturers must do their own  
testing, and must maintain complete  
records of the preparation and ship-  
ment of their products. This latter re-  
quirement enables the department, in  
case of need, to trace all shipments of  
any suspected product. Should it be  
found that any establishment has ship-  
ped an unfit product, evidence estab-  
lishing the violation is collected and re-  
ferred to the Department of Justice  
for prosecution. Conviction is followed  
by the same punishment that is provid-  
ed in cases where interstate business is  
carried on without a license. The De-  
partment of Agriculture, however, can  
not recommend the institution of crimi-  
nal proceedings unless it is in a position  
to prove that the law or the regulations  
have been violated by the shipment, or  
delivery, or shipment, in interstate  
commerce, or by sale in the District of  
Columbia or in the Territories, of a

## RHEUMATISM AND ALLIED PAINS—THEY MUST GO!

The congestion of the blood in its  
flow causes pain. Sloan's Liniment  
penetrates to the congestion and starts  
the blood to flow freely. The body's  
warmth is renewed; the pain is gone.  
The "man or woman who has rheuma-  
tism, neuralgia or other pain and fails  
to keep Sloan's Liniment in their home  
is like a drowning man refusing a  
rope." Why suffer. Get a bottle of  
Sloan's. 25c and 50c. \$1.00 bottle  
holds six times as much as 25c size  
Advertisement.

I would rather appreciate the thing I  
do not have than to have things I do  
not appreciate.

**PE-RU-NA**  
For Catarrh Wherever Located.  
A sure, safe, time-tried rem-  
edy for Catarrhal Affections of ev-  
ery description. Sold by all Dr-  
ugists. Write the Peru-na Co.,  
Columbus, Ohio. They will  
give you free.

## INEFFICIENCY IN GOV- ERNMENT.

Continued from page

know why. The question was  
from one set of officials to  
and they all averred that the de-  
partment was none of their business.  
ly an enterprising official was  
who arbitrarily assumed the re-  
sponsibility of turning on the water.

A settler in Alaska in sending  
a letter, expressed the hope "that  
will reach you before the close of the  
season."

"I have been in Alaska for  
ten years," said the settler, "of  
which I have put in in the K.  
During this time I think I have  
about twelve letters through that  
that were less than six months  
when I got them, and some of them  
long as eighteen months." At-  
taching the fact that there is prac-  
tically no mail service, this citizen of the  
United States declares that "a govern-  
ment as rich as the United States or  
able to compete with Canada  
roads and mail service. Canada  
good roads and mail service in  
the Yukon and the Northwest  
rivers. We have no good roads that  
can get into this country from  
Yukon except a kind of mail route  
which crosses from Tanana to the  
Kuk." And thus the Postoffice  
men, which is most likely to be  
when you lose a letter "that it  
help it," fails to provide any  
whatever by which certain citi-  
zens of the United States living in a  
territory can expect to receive  
mail short of six months.

The Post-Office Department  
that although second-class mail  
constitutes approximately six  
per cent of the aggregate of the  
age revenue producing mail,  
revenue less than five per cent  
revenue derived from such mail,  
although the difference between  
receipts from second-class mail and  
expenditures chargeable thereto  
disproportionate, "yet it is so  
to deserve a most careful con-  
sideration," says the Department,  
view to fixing more equitable  
rates, on the several classes of  
mail so that the revenue from each  
may be nearly commensurate with  
cost."

Postmaster-General Burleson,  
Member of Congress, made lib-  
eral of his franking privileges. In  
his report, he declares the  
members of both the Senate and  
House of Representatives dis-  
uniform desire to confine their  
frank to the transmission of  
matter relating strictly to their  
representatives of their re-  
sponses and constituents." Quoting  
the head of the Post-Office De-  
partment, recently graduated  
position as Congressman, does not  
upon the franking system as cor-  
many evils. Were he the head of  
state transportation company con-  
to produce a dividend for stock-  
holders rather than to boast of deficit  
his viewpoint might be entirely  
different. As it is he dismisses the  
in a light manner: "But this  
entire is not one of vital im-  
portance and the difficulties in the way  
of accounting for the free  
the mails makes it unprofitable  
to the subject further. The Free-  
portion of official mail is not  
by service rendered by the Depart-  
ment of which no account is kept."

It is an open question whether  
there are not many services  
rendered by the Department of which  
no account is kept. As an illus-  
tration we find that Post-Master General  
Burrill left office boasting that  
he had brought the Post-Office Depart-  
ment to a paying basis. But it appears  
differently from the man-  
agement of the National Civil  
Service Commission. General  
Burrill, who in his first report  
stated that the Post-Office Depart-  
ment was "the only one of the  
Government which has not  
lost a cent," and that it must have  
something else. "The last act-  
ing Postmaster General," says  
Postmaster-General Burleson,  
"was announced by Post-  
Master General Burrill thirty years  
ago. A fair account was taken by  
the financial statement of the  
Post-Office Department, showing  
the loss of reporting outstanding  
debts was continued by a man  
his successors." Telling just  
in case, Mr. Burleson adds:  
"We of this faulty method a sum  
of \$219,118.12 was shown in the  
report of the Department for the  
year 1911, in which the claim  
was made that the service had  
been made self-supporting. To  
account the outstanding debt  
for that year, which were not  
there was in reality a deficit  
of \$219,118.12."



## PE-RU-NA

For Catarrh Wherever Located.  
A sure, safe, time-tried remedy for Catarrhal Affections of every description. Sold by all Drug-gists. Write the Peruna Co., of Columbus, Ohio. They will advise you free.

## INEFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT.

Continued from page 1.

know why. The question was carried from one set of officials to another, and they all averred that the dry fountain was none of their business. Finally an enterprising official was found who arbitrarily assumed the responsibility of turning on the water.

A settler in Alaska in sending forth a letter, expressed the hope "that it will reach you before the close of same season."

"I have been in Alaska for seven years," said the settler, "twelve of which I have put in in the Koyukuk. During this time I think I have had about twelve letters through the mail that were less than six months old when I got them, and some of them as long as eighteen months." After reciting the fact that there is practically no mail service, this citizen of the United States declares that "a government as rich as the United States ought to be able to compete with Canada in roads and mail service. Canada has good roads and mail service all over the Yukon and the Northwest territories. We have no good roads that we can get into this country from the Yukon except a kind of mail train which crosses from Tanana to the Koyukuk."

And thus the Postoffice Department, which is most likely to tell you when you lose a letter "that it cannot help it," fails to provide any means whatever by which certain citizens on the United States living in outlying territory can expect to receive their mail short of six months.

The Post-Office Department admits that although second-class mail matter constitutes approximately sixty-two per cent of the aggregate of the average revenue producing mail, it provides less than five per cent of the revenue derived from such mail. And although the difference between receipts from second-class mail and the expenditures chargeable thereto is not disproportionate, "yet it is so great as to deserve a most careful consideration," says the Department, "with a view to fixing more equitable postage rates, on the several classes of mail, so that the revenue from each may more nearly commensurate with the cost."

Postmaster-General Burleson, when a Member of Congress, made liberal use of his franking privileges. In an official report, he declares that "the members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives display a uniform desire to confine the use of their frank to the transmission of matter relating strictly to their duties as representatives of their respective states and constituencies." Quite naturally the head of the Post-Office Department, recently graduated from a position as Congressman, does not look upon the franking system as containing many evils. Were he the head of a private transportation company compelled to produce a dividend for stockholders rather than to boast of deficits, then his viewpoint might be entirely changed. As it is he dismisses the subject in a light manner: "But this consideration is not one of vital importance, and the difficulties in the way of successfully accounting for the free use of the mails makes it unprofitable to pursue the subject further. The free transportation of official mail is not the only service rendered by the Department of which no account is kept."

It is an open question whether or not there are not many services "rendered by the Department of which no account is kept." As an illustration, we find that Postmaster General Hitchcock left office boasting that he had brought the Post-Office Department to a paying basis. But it appears that the former Republican National Chairman figured differently from the former Democratic Congressman. General Burleson, who in his first report declared that Mr. Hitchcock never had a surplus at all, and that it must have been something else. "The last actual post office," says Postmaster-General Burleson, "was announced by Postmaster-General Graham thirty years ago, when fair account was taken by him in the financial statement of the Department of outstanding obligations. The practice of reporting outstanding obligations was continued by a number of his successors." Telling just how it is done, Mr. Burleson adds: "By the use of this faulty method a surplus of \$10,118.12 was shown in the annual report of the Department for the fiscal year 1911, in which the claim was advanced that the service had finally been made self-supporting. Taking into account the outstanding obligations for that year, which were not reported, there was in reality a deficit of approximately \$732,361.55."

In his 1914 report, the Postmaster-General claimed a surplus had at last been achieved, but the claim has not brought conviction, and business men and interests that have gone over Mr. Burleson's claims are as skeptical as was the gentleman himself concerning the claims of his immediate predecessor. The same elements of failure to properly account for the use of, and investment in, public property, place the claims of the present Postmaster-General in a doubtful position, although he has admittedly filled in a good many of the old holes.

Could the president of any private corporation scramble and unscramble his annual reports in such a way as to bring about a difference of practically a million dollars in a year's business? Perhaps somebody may answer yes, and cite the New Haven Railroad as an instance. But if this case is a fair comparison, then let us use it as an illustration of the fact that the United States government finally has awakened to the necessity of more rigid control of its public-service corporations, and it stands in a fair way to show that by paying attention to these things, which are themselves natural functions of government, it can handle the question successfully, even though in a matter of bookkeeping its political Postmaster-Generals cannot agree within a million dollars as to whether this branch of the service is making or losing money.

One thing, however, that the Postmaster-Generals—no matter what party they may represent—appear to agree upon, is that the "controlling purpose will be to promote efficiency by the complete standardization of the service." And yet the case of the settler in Alaska who gets his mail once a year, if he is lucky, shows that there has been something overlooked.

It is true enough that the postal service "should be uniform," and it is just exactly as true, as stated by the Postmaster-General, that it has been disclosed through a survey "made by the present administration" that "service of differing kinds had been accorded communities whose requirements were in general the same." There is not an express company in existence that would attempt to operate under the present unusual system of zones in vogue in the parcel post plan. As a matter of fact, the express companies are finding a good deal to chuckle about, since they have been left much of the profitable shipping business, while the Post-Office Department, in arranging its zones, has inflicted upon itself less efficiency and less of the coveted article of "standardization," which is so frequently referred to in the Postmaster-General's report, but which in reality is easily missing in most every branch of the postal system.

More assertion that inefficiency exists in the government means nothing unless it can be proved. And yet there are thousands willing to dismiss the accusation with the query: "How about the Post-Office Department?" Part of the answer is that it took until the year 1912 to secure a parcel post in this country, and it was only a few years ago that we reluctantly gave to the American people a rural free delivery and an enlarged city delivery service. Not until this day has the price been properly fixed for carrying the mails. Now we talk of government telegraph and telephone lines as though it were something new, whereas in 1846 the United States, after grudgingly voting \$4,000 to maintain its telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore, quit and almost gave the line away. And after all these years we are confronted with the ridiculous proposal of government ownership of electric lines of communication.

The Postal Savings Banks of the United States have not startled anybody or anything with their accomplishments. The success of private banks over those of the government is due to the fact that the people are content with privately owned banks which pay more interest than the government. Perhaps it might also be assumed that the government, with its advantages, does not show efficient methods for getting business, when placed in the competitive class.

It also appears that these government banks have failed to meet requirements of the depositing public. Just how far this inefficiency may have been shaped in premeditation as a result of the energetic lobbying influences of the great banking interests of the country must be left to conjecture. However, it is well known that the banking interests fought the postal savings act for many years, asserting that it would work a hardship on them. That the government did not properly install this banking system, and has not brought it to any degree of success, presents indisputable evidence that the creative power—Congress—has not been equal to the job, and therefore gave additional proof of its inefficiency. The report of the Post-Office Department for 1914 seeks to convey the impression that Postal Savings banks are a success.

The official report shows that there were 18,527 postal depositors June 30, 1914, a decrease of 2,473 in a year. All of these agencies of the government combined induced 359,511 misguided de-

positors to leave \$48,444,271 on deposit, and the government in turn merely distributes all but three and a half million dollars of the above among 6,715 banks.

One-fourth of the entire postal savings banks deposits are in six American cities, and approximately 54 per cent are held at 50 large post offices.

There are many private savings banks in New York and other cities with deposits in excess of all this vast government machinery of postal savings banks. The Emigrant Industrial of New York had \$137,491,486 on the same day that the postal savings bank account was made up—more than three times the entire deposits of the government banks. And against the meagre forty-three million dollars of deposits in postal banks stands \$4,727,408,951 in the private savings banks of the country.

The fact that 2,473 depositors were discontinued, 18 of which were pre-destined post offices, shows that there never has been a universal public demand for postal savings banks.

Follow the comparison through the different processes of its operation, and the conclusion is inevitable that the postal savings bank serves only a class who do not have sufficient confidence in the stability of national and state chartered banks, or in the integrity of their fellow-men, or the power and bounty of our private institutions to handle their money according to customs established in this country.

Then, again, the postal savings banks, after picking up the soiled currency that has been hiding in tin cans and others divers depositories, turns the deposits over to the private bankers. The postal savings bank thus becomes only a sort of clearing house. It is likewise the government's endorsement of the methods of a certain small class of people who do nothing toward building up commercial and financial plans and institutions. The government's postal savings banks serve to demonstrate that the government is a weak competitor when put up against private enterprise, such as is found behind our banking and financial institutions.

Since the outbreak of the European war, foreigners in the United States have deposited more heavily than before in government banks, but there is nothing in the history of this innovation in the Post-Office Department to indicate that it supplies any public demand.

Passing on to the report of the Secretary of Commerce for 1913: "For example," says the Secretary of Commerce, "the forty-four lighthouses tenders are, with one exception, without wireless apparatus. Most of them are seagoing vessels, constantly patrolling our coast, and the nature of their duties makes them peculiarly familiar with its dangers. Loss of life and property may at any time occur because there are no means of summoning these efficient vessels to the help of the distressed."

Would one think it possible in this year, when the wireless is so important as to be insisted upon for every boat of any size that sails the sea, that this class of vessels are not furnished with this modern appliance?

However, that is not all, for in the very next sentence the Secretary carries on his story of inefficient equipment. "The salmon agents of the Bureau of Fisheries, whose duty it is to inspect the numerous canneries along the Alaskan coast, are without means of transportation in a territory where there are often no regular transportation lines," he says. "They are, therefore, forced into the absurd position of depending upon the canneries, which they must inspect, for the means to travel to make such inspections. This, coupled with the fact that four men can hardly cover well some 25,000 miles of coast, is a condition that should not be allowed to continue."

Can one wonder in the face of this statement that people visiting salmon canneries on the Pacific Coast find a condition which brings them to refuse to eat the luscious meat of the salmon for two or three years thereafter, or until the memory of what they have seen has been dulled by time.

The Secretary says that "the lighthouses along our coast are not connected by a telephone system. Telephones were installed during the Spanish-American war, but they have been allowed to fall into disrepair and are out of use."

Have we not a most enterprising nation, when one of the executive officers of the government must make such a confession?

"I know of one wreck near a lighthouse where for lack of a telephone lives were lost, for neither the lighthouse nor the life saving station close at hand had any means of communication," continues the report. "I do not believe the generous American people desire their lighthouses to be without telephones, or their fisheries inspectors to be at the mercy for transportation of the people whom they are supposed to watch." Although recommendations have been made to Congress covering all those matters, yet it is not always that Congress legislates, even when told its plain duties.

The annual report of the Commission-

## DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

hits real cause of Kidney and Blood troubles, by restoring right action of Stomach, Liver and Bowels, overcoming indigestion and constipation dangers (Auto-Intoxication); thus Kidneys and Bladder are aided, the Blood purified. Unbroken record of wonderful success.

Write Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for free trial. Large bottles, all druggists.

of Lighthouses to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, has been published. It says that: "It is believed that the efficiency of the Service has been increased by the reorganization of July, 1910, and that the work is more economically performed. Up to July 1, 1911, there had been an increase of 2,485, or more than 21 per cent in the number of aids maintained over the corresponding number on July 1, 1910, while the general appropriations for the support of the service for the fiscal year 1915 are about \$320,000 less than those for the fiscal year 1911." No one but a government official could forgive increased inefficiency in the face of the statements the Commissioner has furnished.

While Alaska has lavished its riches upon this country, the government of the United States has withheld from it the most common of rights of rights—that of avenues of travel from the interior to civilization. Private ownership has been discouraged. An excuse for this is to be found in part in the attempted exploitation of the country.

"While no honest man will defend any system that plunders the public resources, yet it may be that it would have been a good bargain for Uncle Sam to have paid the extraordinary price which the pioneers of Alaska expected. In any event, here is an illustration where development came to an absolute standstill. It required years of patient suffering before the people of that rich territory secured the promise of railroad facilities that would enable them to bring their natural riches into use."

Porto Rico under our administration has increased in efficiency many hundreds of per cent, and enjoys today the most prosperous commercial relations with the world of any of the islands of the West Indies, or of the countries of South America, demonstrating that stability of government furnishes an element of confidence which will bring capital and enterprise into action in advancing any particular region. This is evidence that there is ground for optimism, for with all that may be said regarding things that we are leaving undone in the United States, yet our real stability apparently rests in our national integrity, the existence of which has been thoroughly demonstrated to the world.

There are thousands of people who grow excited over the problems of protecting our interests in case of war, and who believe that the government should maintain an almost invincible position upon the high seas.

The great war in foreign countries has shocked the world, and it presents terrible lessons. It emphasizes the questions: "What would our country do in case of an extraordinary disturbance?" The disputed proposition as to whether the United States should maintain a large or small force upon the high seas involves mechanical problems. It takes three years to build a battleship, and usually another year before it is in efficient fighting condition. The young men who are at Annapolis must serve seven years in training before they are competent junior officers. For some reason the old battleships and the old guns seem to wear out almost as fast as the new ones are built. It is well to consider in the face of the fact that our annual peacetime roll is \$185,000,000, whether it would not be better to spend a large amount on super-dreadnoughts and by the increased expenditures in ship building raise the efficiency of our navy and decrease the expense partially created by inefficient unpreparedness to which the cost of pensions is partly traceable. For these pensions growing out of the Civil War we have spent \$400,000,000.

## TAKE CARE OF THAT ITCH. ING! AN ITCHING BORDERS ON ECZEMA.

Do you regard that itching as a serious thing? It is! Unless you begin to fight it with Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment, the disease is likely to cling on for months and years. Scores of grateful users say: "Why did we waste those months and years in agony when so tested a remedy was on the market." This statement is no exaggeration. It is absolutely healing in its power. Do not allow it to become serious. Buy a box to-day to fight the besetting of eczema. 50c a box. Adv.

## BEAUTY OF THE HUDSON.

Its Picturesque Scenery Far Surpasses That of the Rhine.  
The Hudson river is very remarkable in several respects. In the first place, for 150 miles of its length it is not a true river but a fiord. From Albany to the ocean its rock bottom, with the exception of a few islands, is below sea level. How far below, it is not accurately known. Opposite Storm King mountain engineers bored a thousand feet down into the dirt and sand that fill the gorge under the water and did not find rock bottom. The shore line at Albany is at practically the same elevation as the shore line at New York, and the tide rises at Albany two and eight-tenths feet. The upward and downward flowing of the tide, of which Hudson took advantage in his voyage, had long been noticed by the Indians, who spoke of the river with wonder as the stream that flowed both ways.

The river is unsurpassed for its great natural beauty. The distinguished German surgeon, Dr. Adolph Lorenz, in 1902 declared it more beautiful than the Rhine, which depends on the castles on its banks for its main charm. Primarily, the beauty of the Hudson is due to the extraordinary range of its geological history. From its source to the sea it is an epitome of creation. It rises in the Adirondack mountains, which tower to a great height. The famous Highlands of the Hudson, between which Hudson sailed 300 years ago, are of the same Archæan rocks and were once a group of islands. The Catskills are more modern and the Palisades still younger. The latter rising sheer 300 to 500 feet above the water's edge, were once a fiery molten mass and their columnar shape is due to the manner in which the mass cooled off.

These facts indicate what a storehouse for fascinating research the Hudson valley is for the person, young or old, who will study it with the mind as well as with the eye.—Edith Townsend Kaufmann in Leslie's.

## SOLONS AND SALARIES.

Some European States Pay Their Law-makers Only a Mite.

Italy and Spain are the only European countries which offer no monetary reward to their members of parliament. The Portuguese legislators are not remunerated by the state, but they have a free pass for traveling on all railways in the country, and their constituencies are permitted to pay a sum equivalent to 15 shillings for each day's sitting.

Denmark is another country which believes that its political gentlemen are ready to work for almost nothing. Members of parliament there only receive 6 shillings per day, but they have the peculiar privilege of a free seat in the Royal theater in Copenhagen.

The Norwegian honorable member is thankful for a daily income of 12 shillings, though he must do his duty properly to get it. He loses a day's pay when he takes a day off. Members of the Swiss diet work under the same threat. If they are absent they lose salary which amounts in their case to 10 shillings per day.

Roumania pays her lawmakers a sovereign per day, and Bulgaria offers 10 shillings. In the latter country members living in the capital have 4 shillings deducted because they have no train fares to pay and only one home to keep up.

Hungary treats her statesmen just half as well as England does, allowing them £200 per annum. They have, however, a liberal allowance for house rent and can travel first class with second class tickets.—London Tit-Bits.

## Keeping Your Word.

The following quotation from Dr. Morgan's "When Ghost Meets Ghost" may help a few to see the moral issue more clearly. Mr. Jerry began feebly: "You can do more than keep your word, Mo." "Mo, a fine old ex-priestholder, replied: "Yes, you can, Jerry. You can keep your word. And you can do more than that. You can keep to what the other party thought you meant, when you know, I know this time, I ain't in a court o' justice, Jerry, dodgin' about, and I know when I'm square by the feel."

## Played With Fire Balls.

For many centuries polo, or chuganah, as it was then called, was a favorite pastime with Asiatic rulers. A contemporary annalist records of Akbar, the greatest of Mogul emperors, that "he plays at chuganah on dark nights, the balls being set on fire. For the sake of adding splendor to the game his majesty has knobs of gold and silver fixed to the chuganah sticks. If one of these breaks any player that gets hold of the pieces may keep them."

## Good Advice.

"Young man," said the boss, "come hither and listen." He approached. "When you've made a mistake forget it and go on to the next job. Don't potter around all day adding a lot of finishing touches."—Louisville Courier Journal.

## Farsighted.

"I kept my husband on a string five years before I consented to marry him."

## Why so long?

"Well, you see, I waited until I could see his way clear financially!"—Lippincott's.

## Proof.

She—I don't think you love me as much as you used to do! He—What makes you think that, dearest? She—You are not half so foolish as you used to be.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## ARE YOU A MATHEMATICIAN?

Then Solve This Problem and Win a Prize of \$25,000.

The largest single prize offered for a scientific discovery is still going begging. The prize has been open to competition for many years. At first sight the problem for a solution of which the prize is offered looks no more difficult than those with which high school students are familiar, but many of the greatest mathematicians in the world have tried to solve the problem and given it up in despair.

It is known as Fermat's problem. Nearly 300 years ago Fermat, one of the greatest mathematicians who ever lived, stated that the equation  $x^n + y^n = z^n$  could not be satisfied by whole numbers when  $n$  is an odd prime number different from unity. The problem may be stated in another way—viz., that  $x^n + y^n = z^n$  cannot be satisfied when  $n$  is any integer greater than 2. The one follows as a logical conclusion from the other.

The Academy of Sciences of Göttingen, Germany, offers a prize of 100,000 marks (about \$25,000) for proof of this assertion. This is the prize that is going begging.

Dr. Joseph Bowden, professor of mathematics, Adelphi college, Brooklyn, asked by the Scientific American to state the precise conditions for winning the prize, writes that the Academy of Sciences will not consider any manuscript sent in, but only proposed solutions printed and offered for sale as monographs, in books on mathematics or in mathematical periodicals. The award will not be made until two years after the publication of the memoir in order that mathematicians may have ample opportunity to test and criticize the solution.

The object of these restrictions is to save the academy from being flooded with undigested manuscripts. It will only consider solutions that have stood the test of some competent editor or publisher in the first place.

## FRANCE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Its Influence in the Melting Pot of the Latin Races.

South America is the melting pot of the Latin races, and the French influence now seems to predominate over that of Spain. Italy is well represented, especially in strong Argentina. Brazil seems to be the most polyglot of them all, for here the native Portuguese is mingled not only with the Spanish and French and English, but a great deal of German. In the south of Brazil 60 per cent of the people speak German, and Portuguese is not always enforced as the language even of the public schools.

The large German colonies here do not affiliate with these people as they do with the Anglo-Saxon brothers of the north. They live to themselves, they retain their own language and customs. In Chile, where there are many English, too, the Germans direct the education of the country. Buenos Aires is close to this Germanic group in southern Brazil and feels its influence, though Argentina seems the most unified and progressive of the republics in point of literary expression and culture.

French influence also is felt in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro itself was founded as a refuge for French Huguenots, though they were afterward driven back. In Paris today one hears that a youth is to emigrate to America, but probably it is to Rio that he is going. There are many French immigrants, and French is required in most of the schools and is next to the native tongue in importance in northern Brazil. Formerly in Brazil Spanish or German always came next to French, but it is said that some of the states now require English as the third language and that Brazilians are proud of their English.—Christian Science Monitor.

## Suspicious.

Ernest Viretelli, who has published a record of his experiences during the Franco-Prussian war, tells a story to illustrate the popular mania for discovering "treason" that prevailed in Paris.

He says that "one day a soldier remarked to a comrade: 'I am sure that the captain is a traitor.'"

"How's that?" was the rejoinder. "Well," said the suspicious soldier, "have you not noticed that every time he orders us to march forward we invariably encounter the enemy?"

## Executions in Europe.

Methods of putting criminals to death vary. In Europe the guillotine is the mode of execution most generally employed. Austria, Holland and Portugal are the only other countries besides Great Britain where criminals are hanged. In Oldenburg they are shot. In Brunswick they are beheaded, and in Spain they are garroted.—London Telegraph.

## Diplomacy.

"You persuaded your husband to join a golf club?" "Yes," answered Mrs. Higginson, "when he starts to sing at home I can now advise him not to tire his voice, and when he sings in the club I can't hear him."—Washington Star.

## Needed Aiding.

"What's the matter with you?" demanded Borem hotly. "I've got a right to air my opinions, haven't I?" "Oh, of course," replied Brightly. "They're so stale and musty they certainly need something of that sort!"—Philadelphia Press.

The clothing of our minds certainly ought to be regarded better than that of our bodies.—Steele.



# OPENING

# YOUNG'S SHOE STORE

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30

I have re-modelled and re-furnished the shoe store formerly occupied by the late E. E. Randall and have stocked it with an

### ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH STOCK

Light and Heavy Boots, Shoes and Rubbers for Men, Women and Children. Lumbermen's Wool Stockings and Leggings.  
Light Stockings for Men.

I have an expert shoe repairer who has been working for me since August 19th. We pay special attention to this part of the business and shall try to please our customers in every way. I solicit your patronage. I hope my store will please you all and will be glad to see friends as well as customers.

ELMER H. YOUNG

#### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Events of Interest from Washington.  
By J. I. E. Jones.

#### MAHONEY'S GREATEST TEMPLE.

"Freemasonry carved in stone" is the fitting description applied to the new Scottish Rite Temple, dedicated in Washington a few days ago. The structure cost a million and a quarter dollars and it is the permanent home of the Thirty-third Degree Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite. The approach is by three, five, seven and nine steps, and they lead one between two mammoth sphinxes carved in stone. Masons and their families were admitted on the opening night, and they agreed that the structure was one of the finest in the world. There are many rooms, but the "Jedgar room" is the most splendid. There are found the three stations familiar to Masonry. In the center of the room is the most wonderful altar ever placed in a large room. It is not only beautiful, but massive and impressive. This room is located under the dome of the building. The whole overhead has the effect of the "blue canopy of Heaven," and a flood of colored lights produce an effect so that one imagines the stars within actually shine and twinkle. It is all there except Jacob's ladder, and perhaps that too may be in place when "Jedgar meets." Perhaps the modern building in existence more fittingly symbolizes the old truth which have come down through the ages, and the Masons assert that they have "remembered here into one noble block destined to withstand the storms of time and be a beacon light, through which the ancient prototype will continue to project rays of Charity, Tolerance and Loving Kindness over the whole world."

#### A NIGHT IN HIGHERBROWLAND.

In the case of "Androcles and the Lion" and the Belasco Theatre, we have a theatrical matter of national concern. In the first place the Belasco is Washington's greatest playhouse, and there is no institution more typically national. It is situated across from Lafayette Park, which neutrally shelters great statues of the French General, as well as the German Von Steuben and patriots of other nations now engaged in the death grapple. The President from the front window of the White House, looks across the unobstructed way upon the Belasco, and his first appearance in a theatre with his famous Mrs. Galt, was to see "Androcles and the Lion." Neither Androcles nor the lion would have had any importance had it not been for George Bernard Shaw, who wrote the play. When an author or a play might be a fact, the answer is: Inevitably, there must be something in it, for men every morning Americans who are constantly looking to the opera, but Shaw will hardly do that much. He will, however, convince clever mind of persons who have the power to think in spheres deeper than a stage play, that he is the "real thing" in literature, art and play-writing. Shaw is so intelligently funny that "pays" who read and think, lose all prejudice as first acquaintance. It is a hard thing to "make a society," where every one is feeling sorry for Robert Haldane and it, and through his body parallel on the landscape, his memory and his writings are common to the streets and minds of his admirers in Rome.

It is said, writes for the "high-brow" and he should plead guilty to the charge, but "high-browland" loses its terrors after a night at the Belasco. You behold Shaw from a different viewpoint, and you become convinced that he symbolizes brains, and it is a source of satisfaction to discover that you have enough of the latter to be able to enjoy his works. You could appreciate him again if you had to attend in denim jumpers. You know, too, that it takes more than fine and dandy clothes to get the same results, and you cannot help but pity the "Chollyboys" who have twiddled their gloves and gowned through great plays like those produced by Bernard Shaw.

#### BITTER STRUGGLE PREDICTED.

The determination of President Wilson and his advisers to insist on immense appropriations for increasing the army and navy is sure to stir up a bitter fight in Congress. The results of the rampant insurgency of Colonel Bryan is not minimized by leaders in the Democratic party. With the patronage practically all gone, the Administration faces a fight within the party, and in lacking in the weapons that offend to whip recalcitrants into line. The movement for "national defense" is splendidly organized, and has the support of the great business interests that are making significant gains out of the shooting of soldiers in Europe. The person who dares to stand up and talk in favor of moderation, runs the risk of being assailed for lacking in patriotism and love of country. What few so-called "Peace Societies" there are in existence, do not appear to grapple with the problem, and if they are making any attempt in the direction of checking militarism, their efforts are apparently proving ineffectual because of misapplied or misdirected energy.

#### POTASH IN UTAH.

Germany has held a sort of world monopoly on potash for a very long time, and the war has brought home to the United States a realization of its dependence on a foreign country. Secretary Lane announces the finding of a mineral in Utah that yields potash in commercial quantities, and he regards it as one of the most important matters connected with our mineral resources. Americans are also hopeful that they have solved the problem of producing dye stuffs at home.

#### ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE.

Mexico is once more a real Government, and in place of the finger of scorn, the hand of friendship has been extended towards Carranza and his faction. The Americans are now all in line, and if Villa and his bands would follow suit the Monroe Doctrine, A. H. C. and U. S. A. diplomacy would be vindicated. The person or persons who are constantly reporting the death of Villa appear to be over-optimistic. WHAT MEN AND THEIR WIVES. If it is true that President Wilson and his future wife hold different views upon the subject of suffrage, the incident is not without precedent, as there was a good deal of talk in Washington two or three years ago to the effect that Champ Clark was an anti-feminist. Clark was a man, while his wife and daughter were for "Votes for Women." The genial speaker capitalistically put as did Mr. Wilson, when it came to a "show down." The Republican leader, James H. Mann, was another to get in line on the subject. In view of the fact that Clark was a man, it is not un-

likely that some of these eminent statesmen may conclude that they made a mistake in determining which way the wind was blowing.

#### "SHADOW LAWN."

It is a long road from the quiet cottage in which lived Professor Wilson and his family to the great structure that will be the "Summer White House." President Wilson and his bride will be surrounded by every splendor in their new home, and the garage is more magnificent than the simple little place from which Woodrow Wilson went out across country to play golf and act as his own caddy, because as he relates, he didn't have money enough to pay a boy to do it for him.

#### NEARLY ALL SCALPS HAVE BEEN GATHERED.

The postmasters of first and second class degrees have been holding their convention in Washington. Some one asked the officials who had been appointed under the present Administration to stand up, and they arose by the hundreds. And then those who had "held over" were asked to stand, and a lonely thirteen responded. It developed that most of them were finishing out their terms and they knew that "the goblins will get them even if they do watch out."

#### BREEDING FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION—EXPERIMENT.

The following was issued recently by Chas. D. Woods, director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station:

In 1908 there was undertaken a new experiment in breeding for egg production at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. The old experiment which had been going on for ten years at that time was brought to a close and a new method of breeding inaugurated. Under the old system of breeding during these ten years the egg production had steadily declined, until in 1907-8 the production had reached a very low figure. In that year the birds averaged to lay only approximately 100 eggs a piece during the year. It was felt that a new method of breeding should be undertaken. This was done with results which have been steadily and increasingly gratifying during the seven years since that time. The average flock production has increased steadily year by year. The birds made the highest record which has ever been obtained in the history of the Station in the laying year 1913-14, that is, the laying year which ended last fall.

It will be of interest to those interested in poultry to examine the records in detail for that year. In the first place the average production for the 12 months from November 1 to November 1 of the 1913 birds which made up the flock was 140.19 eggs per bird. This compares to a 100 eggs per bird in 1908. The average production for the year 1913-14 was 140.19 eggs per bird during the year. Reckoning these at an average price of 32 cents per dozen, which is approximately what the Station realized, this means a return in eggs alone of \$14.45 per bird per year. Besides this one fact of course, the bird at the end of the year to be sold for meat, or as a breeder, or to be kept in the flock for further breeding purposes. It is certainly fair to reckon that at the end of the year the bird is worth 25 cents on the average. They

#### POPULAR TEACHER

#### HAS SHOWER.

At the home of Miss Iona Tibbets last Thursday evening a shower was given to Miss Mildred Brown of North-west Bethel.

On answering the bell a group of young friends including classmates at Old Gould's of 1910, and friends were ushered in and after a hearty welcome, she was presented a voluminous manuscript on which was this little poem:

"Over the hills with a rush and racket  
The wind came whirling down,  
Bringing a shower—a curious shower  
Right into Bethel's fair town.  
And classmates of yours and friends  
Who have loved you  
All hastened to gather these things  
That seemed to have floated right here  
To your doorway  
On many invisible wings.  
We have folded and pressed them and  
Lung them to air  
On this rare little clothe horse for  
you,  
So haster to take them with showers  
of blessings  
From the friends who will always  
love you."

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of the below named witnesses:  
Addie Kendall Mason, Mae Cross, Ruth Brown, Emily M. Burke, Mrs. E. J. Tibbets, Grace Eagle, Lucy B. Eagle, Allen M. Lane, Alice A. Brown, Ida M. Packard, Iona Tibbets.  
The gifts included silver, linen and many useful and valuable gifts suitable for a bride's shower.  
Miss Brown will be married to Mr. Arthur Chapman this Wednesday evening.

were disposed of, as a matter of fact, at a higher average price than this, but any poultryman ought to get that much out of his birds at the end of the laying season. This means then a gross income for each hen of \$5.23, which would give a reasonable net profit per bird after deducting cost of feed and care.

The most striking thing about the production was the high laying during the winter months when the best prices for eggs are realized. This is shown in the following detailed returns for the winter months. The average production per bird for the month of November was 10.76, for December 14.19, for January 13.88, for February 13.57, for March 19.23. These arranged in another way as follows: The production of the birds was such that 20 per cent of the flock laid a dozen and a half or more eggs during the month of November 47.4 per cent of the flock laid a dozen and a half or more eggs each in the month of December; 42.3 per cent of the flock laid 18 or more eggs each in January; and 31.5 per cent of the flock laid 18 or more eggs in February. If anyone will recall the prevailing prices of eggs during the months of November, December, January and February the significance of these figures will be more readily recognized.  
The methods of breeding and feeding by which these results have been obtained at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station are fully described in its publications which are distributed free to all residents of Maine. The methods of breeding used are described in Bulletin 931, while the general methods of feeding and management

#### PROBATE NOTICES.

To all Persons Interested in Either of the Estates hereinafter Named:

At a Probate Court at Paris in vacation in and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of November, A. D. 1915, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Barnett G. Sweetser late of Woodstock, deceased; petition for the appointment of A. Mont Chase or some other suitable person as administrator of the estate of said deceased present- ed by Frank H. Sweetser, a son.

ADDISON E. HERRICK,  
Judge of said Court.  
A true copy—attest:  
ALBERT D. PARK, Register.  
10-23-15.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Elta L. Smith late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ERVIN A. SMITH.  
October 19th, 1915. 10-23-15.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Alton E. Coffin late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ILLIAN H. COFFIN.  
October 19th, 1915. 10-23-15.

are contained in a circular entitled "Methods of Poultry Management at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station." Anyone who will follow with care and persistence the methods outlined in these publications may expect good results.

#### RIFLE FOR SALE.

\$60.00 buys a 39.49, full magazine, Winchester rifle in good condition.  
CITIZEN OFFICE.  
Bethel, Maine.

HOME AND STORE, Boston, only 15c year and year of free; lights de partment stores. 7-29-15.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable. Safe.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

#### SOME FACTS ABOUT TOGUS.

Written By An Old Soldier On His 73rd Birthday.

The total number of men in the Soldiers' Home on Oct. 15, 1915, were 1600; out on furloughs, 494; in the hospital, 350. It costs \$10,000 a year for water and \$7,500 for lights, and the average cost per man for food and clothes is 23 cents a day. About 35 barrels of flour are used in a week. The number of men and women employed about the Home is 215. To total appropriations for the Home are \$332,800, and \$65,000 in pensions is paid in the Home.

On the farm are about 90 head of cattle, with about 70 of them giving milk at the present time and 14 good work horses. 325 tons of hay on the average is cut but not one thing is raised on the farm that we eat. The food is fairly good now and enough of it and there is not much complaint by any of the men.

Over 400 of the men here are from Civil War men and there are men here from about every State in the Union and about every nation, and from all ages up to one hundred.

The Home is the best governed now that it has ever been, so the older men say. Our new Governor Hurley is very popular with all. Dr. Bradbury, the head surgeon, is doing some good work in the hospital. Most of the officers are all new here now as we are under Democratic rule, and the change is good even if some of us do belong to the old G. O. P. Our new chaplain, Mr. Temple, is fine and has a good voice every Sunday. There was never so much done for the men to keep them from being homesick as at the present time, but we do get homesick for all of this when we think of our old homes.

These few statistics were written by me on my 73rd birthday.—H. C. B.

Patience is bitter, but it yields sweet fruit.—Rousseau.

Cut out winter  
Go to summer



What you save in coal and extra clothes bills, and other winter necessities in the East, will pay for a few months' stay in California.

You can go there on the California Limited train of luxury, or travel economically in a tourist sleeper.

Fred Harvey meals, too.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona is on your way. Ask us for folders.

E. W. Meador, Gen. N. E. Agent  
A. T. D. S. E. Ry.  
326 Washington Street, Boston

Mr. O. A. Adams and land, Maine, were overn the Inn.

A jolly luncheon party ing the middle of the w them was a very fine p lady with a very pleas the guests of the house w ed by an impromptu conce

The necessary blasting hidden rocks has undoub little unpleasant for man soon be over. The weat most favorably and there done very commendable v

Capt. F. O. Barker of I owner of the Barker Ca overnight guest at the I talned the guests of the anecdotes of his experie tures in the wilds of Mai on the waters of the diffe

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Bridgeport, Conn., also C. W. Hart and Mrs. Freepoot, N. Y., were g Inn this week. Mr. Joh neeted with the well kn John Wannamaker & Co port.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. T together with C. W. Godd Miss Edith Monroe, all fa motored here for luncheo Mr. Godling is general m Casco Bay and Harpor Portland, also one of the ers in Maine.

On Sunday the Mayor a the leading citizens of Ber for dinner, which was e pared for them. They v jolly party and seeme little outing. The weathe could be desired, thus a general enjoyment of the

Mr. and Mrs. Leon H. here over Sunday. Mr. C successor to Mr. O. D. Sea take possession of the In He is a man of wide expel dier circles and well know of Maplewood Hotel and Maplewood, N. H. Mr. leave here about the 11th will soon go to Magnolia of which he is the owner.

Among other guests of ing the week were the fo P. Reed, Boston, Mass.; Portland, Me.; H. A. Han Me.; H. Bozarth, Portland Lakin, Lewiston, Me.; W. ten, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. ler, Chatham, N. H.; Stanl er, So. Paris, Me.; H. J. land, Me.; W. C. Allen, P. J. L. Keating, Lewiston, Norton, Portland, Me.; M Portland, Me.

The contractor is very li up for the new golf link the work is going on the still busy even though t play over the excavatio look upon as hazards. The that can keep a true gol game. Matches are an e currence and the ladies a to the game, some of i been away for a few days work is finished and the oct, it will be one of the the state, or in fact almo the holes are good playin the view from all parts o unsurpassed.

On Saturday the prop Holloween were quide ex the Inn was turned into wh call a "witches garden." es was elaborately festoon propiate hangings, shov looking witches, prancing kins, etc. The usual go behind the large entranc electrolers and lights in covered with various dea for the occasion. The din also dimly lighted with tics and the effect carrie t by the waitresses who to white and wore witch aprons. In fact, the tot e very attractive and comple

When it comes to open battery is superior to dyna

The blinding of woman fo of the world is the crown of certain ereds.